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NEW YORK LETTER

The Peculiar Friendship Between Grant and Hancock

The New York Stage Dress for a Leading Lady—Edison's New Invention for Telegraphing from Moving Trains

[illegible] NEW YORK, Feb 12.—[illegible] at West Point together [illegible] there, and Hancock [illegible] the chief by the familiar nickname of "Sam Grant." Long afterwards, during the Wilderness campaign—it was the day after the great attack at Spottsylvania, when [illegible] "I've finished up Johnson and am now going into Early"—Grant nominated Hancock for major-general in the regular army. Hancock remembered the old friendship of the cadet time, and said to the brother-in-law of the general-in-chief, who told him the news: "I love Sam Grant."

The regard was mutual. At one moment in the battle of the Wilderness things looked very dark. Warren was driven back at the center, and a rush of stragglers came hurrying in to wards Grant's headquarters with news that Hancock was routed. Grant was seated on the ground whittling a stick. He simply turned the stick around and whittled the other end, and when it was again reported that Hancock had been driven, he said grimly: "I don't believe it." In a few moments word came directly contrary to the earlier rumor. Instead of retreating Hancock had pushed the enemy. Then Grant looked up and said with as much enthusiasm as I ever knew him to betray: "Hancock's a glorious soldier."

He never changed this opinion. Hancock was always given the advance or the exposed post. He bore the brunt of the battle of the Wilderness, he made three terrible assaults at Spottsylvania, he led the march to the North Anna, he was in the thickest at Cold Harbor, his troops were the first of the Army of the Potomac to come up before Petersburgh, and in the subsequent movements on both sides of the James at Deep Bottom and at the explosion of Burnside's mine—always, until the opening of his old wound compelled him to leave the field, Hancock was given the command which required the most superb daring, the clearest head, the most sustained military ability. More than once I heard Gen Grant say that if Meade were removed he should give the command of the Army of the Potomac to Hancock.

In the march from Cold Harbor to the James, Grant's headquarters came up with Hancock at the point where Long Bridge had once crossed the Chickahominy. While the troops were passing, the commanders dismounted, and Grant, Hancock and Meade were sketched on the grass together with their officers around. Never were three great soldiers more in complete personal accord. There was no assumption on the part of Grant, and the feeling of *camaraderie* was perfect. They chaffed each other, they told stories of West Point and the frontier; they discussed the movement in which they were engaged; and finally Meade referred to some recent action of a petty Pennsylvania convention nominating Hancock for the presidency. Both Grant and Meade poked fun at Hancock for this, and he good-naturedly received it all. Indeed I rather tickled him.

He was not appointed a brigadier in the regular army for Spottsylvania, but Grant was persistent and in August nominated him again. This time the promotion was conferred.

In 1866 the grade of general was created for Grant. This made Sherman lieutenant-general, and left a vacancy among the major-generals, to which Grant promptly appointed Hancock, who thus received both his promotions to the rank of general from his old cadet comrade.

During the reconstruction period they were on different sides. Grant believed that congress was right in the long struggle with Andrew Johnson, but Hancock espoused the views of the president. Grant at first had no suspicion of the leaning of Hancock, and when it became apparent that Mr. Johnson was determined to remove Sheridan from command at New Orleans and substitute Hancock, the general-in-chief sent a staff officer to warn him of the purpose of the president and of what he considered mischievous tendencies. Hancock, however, was ordered by Johnson to report at Washington before he went to New Orleans, and Grant, who was now convinced that Johnson's course was full of danger to the country, went in person to visit Hancock at his rooms in Willard's hotel, to put him on his guard. But Hancock had already determined on his conduct, and was not to be affected by Grant's advice or urging.

From this time their relations were strained. Hancock proceeded to New Orleans against the wish of Grant, determined to carry out Mr Johnson's policy, which his general-in-chief believed to be almost treasonable and which he was directed by congress to thwart. Hancock constantly issued orders in conformity with the views of the president, which Grant as constantly overruled. Finally Hancock asked to be relieved, and the request was granted.

They never again had any pleasant intercourse. There were times when each supposed the other had been discourteous. Grant was told that Hancock came to his headquarters and wrote his name, without paying his general the compliment of a further visit, and the remarks of each were repeated to the other not calculated to encourage amicable sentiments. But there was no positive hostility.

When Hancock was nominated for the presidency, Grant, in the privacy of his own house at Galena, uttered some caustic criticisms to an indiscreet visitor, which the same day were telegraphed to the entire world. Among other things he said that Hancock was "ambitious, vain and weak." Hancock at first refused to believe that Grant had used the words, but though they were never [illegible] the [illegible] Grant could not and would not disavow them when the reporters rushed for confirmation or denial. Then Hancock was very much pained, and I doubt whether a reconciliation could ever have been effected.

In his last days Gen Grant more than once spoke to me of this circumstance, and regretted the part he had given Hancock. He was unstinted in his praise and though he criticised what he thought foibles and graver faults, he declared that he ought not to have used the words which Hancock disliked. This Hancock never knew, but with equal nobility he bore his part in the great funeral over his ancient chief and comrade. The majestic character of those rites that attracted the attention of the world was greatly due to the tender care and scrupulous punctilio of him who thought the dead chieftain had wounded him.

The two soldiers have fought their last fight and ended every difference. Each at the last was full of soldierly and brotherly generosity for the other.

ADAM BADEAU

SOME FIGURES OF WALL STREET.

Of course, if the Pennsylvania Railroad company succeeds in securing the control of that poor old tramp among railroads, the Reading, it will be one of the most important business events in recent years. The advance in the coal stocks has doubtless been overdone, but Mr Morgan is unquestionably right in pronouncing the present prospect a much bigger one than the settlement of the West Shore matter. J Pierpont Morgan, by the way, acquired his first financial experience in the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., where he was at one time a clerk. Leaving that firm, he formed a partnership with Mr Dabney, a gentleman from Providence. The firm was known as Dabney, Morgan & Co. The two were together for several years, and during that time they launched the Kansas Pacific enterprise, with its bonds, stocks, etc., on Wall street. This was one of the roads that went to pieces in 1873. Out of it Jay Gould made one of the most lucrative deals of his life, for he bought the stock for almost nothing and sold it on the Union Pacific road, when he was a director, at par. His share of the spoils was estimated at $8,000,000.

The Drexels, of Philadelphia, were in the firm of Drexel, Winthrop & Co., which dissolved just prior to 1873, when the present firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., was organized as it now stands. J. Pierpont Morgan is worth about $1,500,000. He is the son of J. S. Morgan, now in London doing business as a banker. He is of solid build, of the average height, and is now 5[illegible] years of age. He has brown hair and dark [illegible] but the face looks florid and pimply as a result of never-failing good cheer. He is not a man to pass Delmonico's by on the other side. His nose is as bulbous and fiery as that of Bardolph in "Henry V," the wags affirm that it was in all the delirium tremens of "bottled [illegible]" [illegible] are frequent, owing to this [illegible] of a favorite with his new man. He is a member of the Union club and the [illegible] but he is not a frequent [illegible] of clubs. He goes often to the opera, and is now going more [illegible] than formerly. He married as his second wife the daughter of Charles Tracey, the well known New York lawyer. Mr. Morgan is a man of fair education. He was never a collegian. He is a good business man, shrewd and persistent. He has considerable force of character. He is a director in the New York Central railroad, the Manhattan Elevated road and several trust companies. His management of the West Shore negotiations was a splendid piece of financial diplomacy. The movement for the reorganization of the Reading is ostensibly being managed in Philadelphia, but Mr Morgan's machinery here is running a full steam to accomplish the same result.

I sometimes see in Wall street a tall, slightly built man, a good deal over 60, with long, thin, acute features, who looks not unlike an old farmer, in a suit of stout clothes, on a visit to the city to see the sights. He is worth $30,000,000. It is Russell Sage. The financial world has heard of him again through his controversy with Cyrus W. Field, growing out of the reported negotiations looking to the burying of the hatchet by the Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio telegraph companies. Mr Field seemed to have supposed that the difficulties between the two companies could be amicably adjusted. Mr Sage disagreed with him. Wall street affirms that Russell Sage was short of Western Union and covered at the advance which followed the publication of Mr Field's cheerful views as to the probable outcome of the telegraphic war. Of course Mr Field was not to blame for Mr Sage's participation in leaving the short side of the Western Union, but the incident recalls a story told of Washington Connor and his relations with Mr Sage. I give it for what it is worth. It is said, then, that on one occasion Mr Jay Gould found himself heavily short of a certain stock, of which the Hon. Russell Sage was carrying a large block. Mr Gould saw that the stock was likely to rise rapidly in value, and a large loss stared him in the face. He was in a quandary. If he attempted to buy he would inevitably put the market up on himself. But Washington Connor, his trusted lieutenant, it is said, came to the rescue.

"I'll fix that," he is said to have remarked, with that characteristic smile that is so suggestive of Ah Sin. "I'll attend to that, Mr Gould."

The offices of the two famous financiers are in the same building, opposite Trinity church yard, on the corner of Broadway and Rector street. It was but a step into Mr Sage's office, and there, if financial tradition is to be trusted, Mr Connor did a tale unfold about the stock in question whose lightest word was enough to make the man who was afterwards nearly beside himself at the loss of $5,000,000 in "puts" unload at once. Did Washington Connor secretly set his corps of brokers buying up the stock as fast as the old financier threw it overboard? And was the Hon Russell Sage "hopping mad" when he found into whose office it had gone and how he had been taken in by the keen young man from the ninth ward? So it is said.

The business outlook is gradually improving. We shall doubtless be exporting wheat before long to an important extent. Meantime money is cheap, and in Wall street the bulls are in the humor for a bear hunt.

OSCAR WILLOUGHBY RIGGS

STAGE GOSSIP.

Mr Edwin Booth's New York engagement has been so far the most inartistic that he has ever played here. His support is wretched and his stage work generally far behind the ordinary traveling show. Some of his impersonations have been mechanical and aberrant. Others have flashed up for a moment with his old fire. But he appears to have lost his artistic ambition.

It is rather early for him to close his circuit of [illegible] favor and begin the "superfluous lags" [illegible].

Mr. Barrett may stir him up next season with new management, and I understand that it is the intention of these actors to combine the year after in a starring tour with the best leading woman that can be found.

Where, oh, where will she be found?

Leading women are nil. Rose Coghlan, the pet of the golden youth here, is barnstorming in one-night towns, wearing out her voluptuous soul in railroad travel. Clara Morris plays intermittently only in the ghastly drama. Kate Forsythe is holding up the one-part show of Raymond somewhere. Mrs Bowers is over the life of attractiveness. Modjeska only speaks English well enough to stand alone. Sara Jewett is a lost Pleiade. Mather will not play second fiddle. Anderson is itching to get back to London. Vedders, who ought to be at the top—isn't. Laura Don is dead. Maud Granger is fat and dropsical. Marie Wainwright goes only with her husband, and he is gone already. As for that slim and beautiful girl that I rank have launched upon us in "Nordeck," she is [illegible] in flesh and experience only to be snapped up by some ruthless husband just as we want her most.

When one thinks of all the schools and academies that were started here a year ago and the [illegible] of genius that came from all parts of the Union, one wonders what has become of the [illegible]. To replenish the stage we shall have to wait for a financial panic and crash. Then a lot of society belles will walk out of their parlors into "Camille" and the "Lady of Lyons," and [illegible] their husband's fortunes and to [illegible] their diamonds.

NYM CRINKLE

EDISON'S NEW INVENTION

[illegible] public exhibitions of Mr Edison's new [illegible] for telegraphing to and from moving railroad trains have closed, after a week of [illegible] success. The peculiarity of this system is [illegible] a small battery and a small table for the operator's instrument may be placed in any [illegible] car, and from these, by means of a wire leading to the ordinary metal roof of the car, telegraphic messages can be sent through the air to the ordinary wires that run alongside the track. The electric current is drawn by induction either to or from these wires, and it is of such a nature that it does not interfere with the currents which carry messages along the lines in the usual manner. Neither is it interfered with by those currents. No matter whether there are two wires or 20 by the side of the railroad, messages can be sent or received on the cars without confusion. All that is needed is to put in the special Edison instrument at any station along the route, in order to establish communication. And, this apparatus being near by the ordinary telegraphic instruments in the same office, messages can be at once forwarded by the regular channels to any station where there is no Edison apparatus. On the Staten Island railroad dispatches were sent and received every day for a week as rapidly as they would be in the telegraphic offices that we commonly use, which have direct wire connection with other offices. The marvel about this new system is that it requires no special wire, but enables the transmission of messages along the common wires and through the air space between them and an moving train, be the space of 50 feet or even 100 feet wide. The secrets of the Edison apparatus have not been divulged, but it is known that it gives to the electrical current a musical tone, which is heard through telephonic receivers. The dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet are thus made audible in short or long sounds, and the ordinary telegraph key is used. Mr Edison and his associates, William Wiley Smith and E. T. Gilliland, are confident that messages may be sent in this way to stations 1000 miles distant, because the moment the current reaches the wire it will run any distance without losing its efficacy. I attended the public exhibitions and noticed that there was not the slightest hitch in the working. There are a few skeptics, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that this practical invention is going to be of great use in train dispatching, newspaper reporting, police telegraph work and ordinary business and travelers' messages. The instrument may be placed either in a baggage or passenger car, and changed in a few minutes from one car to another.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP

A Split in the Labor Party

Baltimore American

We are pained to observe that Gen Butler and the New York *Sun* have split on the Pan-Electric question. The *Sun* opposes Mr. Garland vehemently and Gen. Butler defends him. It is sad to see such discord in the labor party.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

An Opinion of Gladstone not Often Heard in America

Society Confused by Political Changes—Mr Parnell and His People—Mrs Langtry Makes a "Hit"

LONDON, Feb 3

A few nights ago when the ministerial change filled the air I dropped in on a diplomatic friend who was just taking a sherry and bitters for dinner. "A chop, tomato salad and a woodcock, that is all," he said. "I have given up dining. I eat at home, as you see, keep my own cook, feed humbly in my own chambers. A man cannot go on dining out and work after 10." [illegible] rooms, high up and with an outlook over Kensington gardens. A fortunate man, diplomat, *littérateur*, bachelor, and five thousand a year, or thereabouts. Somewhat of a poet must, as you will learn. I do not stay to eat his chop and woodcock, but join him in his sherry and bitters, and he gives me ten minutes chat.

"Apart from the ministerial situation of the moment," I say, "what is the general position? My American friends get the news of the moment all the time. They will have learned all about the cabinet making, the ministerial and party intrigues of the moment, but I want to look further ahead, to take a comprehensive view of the national position—what is the real truth of it?"

"Generally, I should say England is in her decadence. Whether there will be a revival is another matter. It is possible that the coming democracy may restore our prestige, power and prosperity."

"How do you mean, sir? The democracy has surely come?"

"No, only the shadow of it. The government is in the hands of the people, if the people exercised their privileges. But they don't. They are in the hands of caucuses, committees, wire-pullers. England wants a strong hand. I don't care whether it is the hand of Lord Salisbury or the hand of Joe Cowen. I don't care whether you call it a tory government or a radical ministry. At present there is a strong hand, but no backing. Lord Salisbury is the man for the situation, if he had a majority in parliament. He has just discovered that he has not."

"I forgive me for interrupting you. I want to say that two city men in the underground railway, at least one city man, expressed to another the opinion you have just expressed, and almost in the same words, about the strong hand, but he spoke of wanting a Cromwell."

"My dear friend," he replied, "my idea is not original, and that it is sufficiently common here to be set up in the conversation of a railway carriage is the very best sign of the times. I have heard it for ten years."

"For all that you think England at the moment is more or less coming to grief."

"Yes, more or less, as you say."

"But you think she will touch bottom, get to the bed rock of her troubles and then improve, and that there is really a future for her?"

"I believe in the innate common sense of the English people and in our recuperative power, but I believe that party spite and the pettiness of the modern style of public men has brought us to such a point of the rapids that we must go over the cataract—that we must shoot our political whirlpool."

"And what then?"

"Aye, there's the rub! Yesterday Salisbury's hand was at the helm; who will rule next week is another matter. Salisbury would, I make no doubt, have discovered some favoring current to have steered us through, with the loss of our chimney pots, boats and other tackle, after the manner of the Yankee steamer that ran away from the sheriffs and steamed through your Niagara river whirlpool. But the other helmsman may only push us through by the very skin of our teeth, and we shall want half a century to repair. Gladstone in office at this moment would have [illegible] Greece to set Europe and the rest in a blaze of war. I sometimes think you Americans don't quite appreciate the ticklish and responsible position we hold in respect of peace and war in Europe."

"In the immediate present what is likely to protect England from the collapse you suggest?"

"A strong government does not include Gladstone either at its head or tail. A ministry with a powerful majority is pretty sure to do the right thing, if Gladstone is out of it. He would do the wrong thing, and always has, under any circumstances. A minister whose first thought is self, a minister who aims at the first place in scholarship, in the classics, in theology, in the arts, in social life, in the church, and everywhere else, can have no real steady, strong British mind for British interests and for British government. My dear sir, Mr Gladstone is the vainest old gentleman the world has ever seen, and vanity makes him vulnerable on all sides to the insidious intrigues of every humbug that comes along. We want a man who can say yes or no at the head of our affairs; who can say no to Ireland as firmly as he can say no to Greece, or yes to Ireland as truly and as fearlessly as he can say yes to Bulgaria. An Abraham Lincoln, a Gen Grant, a Bismarck, or a Lord Palmerston is the kind of statesman we want—not a talker, a man of action. [illegible] before, he must be [illegible]

[illegible] is the best man we [illegible]
And Gladstone the worst.

"Yes.

And he is [illegible]
[illegible]

"What [illegible]?

"He will make confusion worse confounded. If [illegible] stays in long enough we shall have [illegible] on in Ireland, a war in Europe [illegible] in India."

"Good night," I said, and I hope he enjoyed his chop. His opinions are a little wild, perhaps, but they are the opinions, nevertheless, of many sober, serious, thoughtful and credible men. It looks as if we were going to shoot Niagara. The question is: Who will pick up the pieces?

EXIT SALISBURY—ENTER GLADSTONE

The change was unexpected in society. Many [illegible] had made its arrangements for Lord Salisbury to go on during the season. It had sent out its dinner arrangements, fixed its receptions, liberal and conservative, political and social. In these very early days of the season these social gatherings as a rule are political; they belong to what is called the parliamentary season, and are chiefly in the interest of political parties, reunions of parliamentary forces. The resignation of Lord Salisbury has upset the whole business, and to-day many social rounds, and "high jinks" are being countermanded, and "high-toned ladies" are returning to their snug country houses to finish up their hunting season, which closes with a series of gay parties, balls and dinners. There will be a sort of hiatus now in the parliamentary season. It began too early, and we shall now date it from the middle of next month, as usual. The entrance of Mr Gladstone will not enhance the social success of the season but it will give an added excitement to public affairs. London will hate the change, for London disbelieves in Mr Gladstone, but the country will like it, for the country is wedded to party men and is more enthusiastic in its political life than London is. The truth is London sees more of the game than the country does and knows what arrant humbug it is.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND

Whether Mr. Parnell represents in truth the majority of the Irish people or not, whether his following have been elected by undue influence and in many cases through terrorism, whether they are a mob or a party, it is agreed on all hands that a large measure of self government should be granted to Ireland. It is neither a tory nor a liberal view that Irishmen should have a hand in the management of their own affairs. England is not afraid to make Irishmen judges, ministers, generals, and Irishmen by their ability fill many of England's highest places at home and abroad. If Mr Parnell does not overreach himself, if he is the earnest patriot his friends claim that he is, he will extract from the present situation such a measure of practical home rule, but under another name, as will satisfy the most sanguine hopes of those Irishmen who neither wish for nor strive for a repeal of the union. But at the present moment, unfortunately, few men seem to have the faculty of keeping their heads cool. Mr. Parnell, it must be admitted, is a great temptation to the feverish, a strong inducement to the exacting. As I long since pointed out in these columns, he is master of the situation. But sometimes things are at their worst when they look most rosy, danger is near when we think we are most prosperous. Mr Parnell has not only himself to control, but a great following to command and to guide, and just now the most serious and startling news is coming continually from Ireland. The National league is holding courts in many districts and openly trying and condemning to be *Boycott* all who resist or are suspected of resisting the league. Some of the cases appear to be very hard on the condemned, and nobody knows what tyranny may be practiced on spiteful and malicious information. Some of the accounts of the cases of boycotting enforced by the league read like old pages out of the history of the French revolution. Whether the remedy is coercion or home rule, the evils of the present state of things are something beyond belief to the average Englishman on this side of St George's channel. Mr Gladstone believes he can put things to rights. I think it was Mrs Partington who attacked the ocean with a mop.

MRS LANGTRY AND "ENEMIES."

A brilliant audience welcomed Mrs Langtry back to London on the first night of Coghlan's new play "Enemies." They were not effusive in their reception of her, but cordial, and at the close of her night's arduous work they signified their approval of her with signal warmth. She never looked better and never played so well. Three persons stand out in the drama as acted by Mrs Langtry's company, namely, herself, Coghlan and Mr Fernandez. You will learn all about the play from other sources. It is founded on a French novel and is fairly well done, rather scrappy, wants cohesion, requires cutting, but has also some distinct merits, one or two very excellent acting scenes, and, with revision is likely to be successful. Everybody was present on this first night. The Prince of Wales and his sons were there in a box; several ladies and gentlemen of title were scattered about the house. Lady Grey and Lady Hamilton were in the stalls. Mr. Beerbohm Tree had a box, so also had Mrs Langtry's uncle, Mr Labouchere, fresh from the announcement of the resignation of the ministers, was in the stalls with his wife. The pretty Miss O'Hagan was "the observed of all observers." Comyns Carr and Mrs Carr, Mr George Lewis, the famous lawyer, Pinero, the dramatist, Rae, the successful adapter of the new Criterion piece, "The Man With Three Wives," Mr Luke Fildes, the artist (painter of "The Casuals," one of the prominent features at the American centennial exhibition), Mr and Mrs Bancroft, of the Haymarket, and Mr. Hare, of the St. James theater, and a whole theaterful of notable people. The Prince of Wales' sons evidently enjoyed "Enemies" very much, especially the comedy scenes. The eldest son is evidently a frank, ingenuous young fellow, and his father took pleasure in watching the boy's unrestrained enjoyment. Mrs Langtry gave evidence of considerable improvement since her last appearance. In the strongest scenes of the drama she fully justified her growing popularity. Mr Coghlan supported her with unmistakable solicitude for her success. He "played down" at the right moment the full effect of the best scenes. Mr Fernandez made a distinct hit as a vengeful country curmudgeon who is eventually conquered by love and kindness. The play is a very modern edition of the classic story of "Romeo and Juliet," with commonplace people and ordinary life as the subjects, moved by the factor of family feuds and youthful love. But there is a happy ending for all except a poor peasant girl, who is murdered by a deaf and dumb idiot. The lunatic is played by Paterson, but deaf and dumb men in plays are nuisances, and should be abolished. For my own part, I even hate "The Dumb Man of Manchester." When I was a boy I used to like Mme Celeste in "The French Spy," but the dumb person in the case was a lady, and she danced divinely.

JOSEPH HATTON

Origin of the Word "Texas"

Texas Siftings

In a recent article published in the *North American Review* Ireland, of Texas, asserts that the word Texas means "welcome," and that on the landing of the first white men on the coast of Texas the Indians greeted them with the exclamation of "Texas," or "welcome." This theory, according to a correspondent in the Texas *Live Stock Journal*, is not correct. In the ancient Spanish archives stored away in the land office at Austin, it appears that certain lands were situated *en el pais de los Tejas*, or in the country of the Texas or Tejas Indians, x and j being pronounced alike. It is well known that the Texas or Tejas Indians were a tribe of Indians living in the valley of the Rio Grande, who were exterminated or driven off by a more savage tribe. The word Texas or Tejas is the root of the names of all the Indian tribes in Texas and Mexico. The prefix indicated the locality of the tribe. The As-Tejas or Aztecs, dwelt on high lands of Anahuac. The Tol-Tejas or Toltecs, lived as far south as Yucatan. The Huas-Te-as lived on the gulf coast between Matamoras and Vera Cruz, and the Teal-Tejas were situated in the state of Coahuila.

A Futile Scheme

Springfield (Mass.) Republican

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, will never succeed in aggrandizing his reputation by advancing legislation like that proposed in his anti-Chinese bill. The measure provides that all treaties between the United States and the Chinese empire, in so far as they recognize or permit the coming of Chinese to this country and inhibit the government from keeping the Chinese out, "be [illegible] set aside and repealed." [illegible] limiting Chinese [illegible] As a lawyer Mr Mitchell need not be told that a treaty cannot be [illegible] repealed [illegible] congress [illegible] He [illegible] introduced bills [illegible] over the Oregon water ways and his political fortunes, and now he [illegible] in the shape of an anti-Chinese measure just in time to make an impression at the [illegible] congress which meets at Portland. The disturbances in Washington territory add [illegible] to this gathering. Mitchell's treaty breaking scheme is [illegible] with the words from Burnett [illegible] California anti-coolie [illegible] for the avowed purpose of [illegible] the [illegible] Chinese out of the states.

[illegible] Full Hand

[illegible] letter to the Hartford Post

Did you ever, on a railway car, observe the many bits of pasteboard that are thrust out at the conductors, who hesitate before they punch them and hand them back with an air that seems to say "Well, its none of my business," [illegible] to another. That's the "pass." [illegible] useful thing [illegible] where the shekels [illegible] and the ways are long. [illegible] it so especially, and Saxe—now old [illegible], I am told, ruined in health and spirit—once told me one of his experiences that was very amusing. He had passes on all the railroads and steamboats in the west, he thought, but at one time he found himself on a short road and down on his chart upon which he had no ticket. As the conductor came along he took all his passes from his pocket and held them in his hand like a deck of playing cards. "Mr Conductor," said he, "do you play euchre?" "Yes, sometimes." "Well, what should you say to a hand like that?" "I should say pass," and [illegible] up his cards as the conductor passed [illegible].

[illegible] on Quackery

"Quackery," says Boston's [illegible] poet and physician, "always hobbles on two crutches—the faith of women and the certificates of clergymen." A really medicinal article, like Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, doesn't require that sort of support. The self styled "only genuine and original porous plasters" contain ingredients which result merely in a good adhesive or "strengthening" plaster. Benson's are not only porous, adhesive and strengthening, but contain medicinal constituents not present in any others. Benson's are quicker and more powerful than any others, yet perfectly harmless. The "originals" may cover the painful spot, but Benson's cure the pain in a few hours. Be on your guard against substitutions under the names of "Capsicin," "Capsicum," "Capsicine" or "Capucin" plasters. Ask for Benson's.

Tilden's Tenacity

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle

There is some talk of nominating Mr Tilden for president in 1888. The old man's tenacity is phenomenal. The outlook at present is that no [illegible] man need apply for the next democratic nomination.

NEW AND GREATER ROME

The Town now a Clean one and the Footpad Unknown.

Things the Growlers Growl About—Real Benefits Rome has Gained—Soldiers where the Footpad was

Letter in New York Times

The complaint is constantly heard among foreign visitors to Rome that "the Italians have ruined the city." Mr Augustus J. C. Hare, who has written a guide book of Rome that is in most respects the best of its kind, weeps all through it over the destruction of picturesque Rome. To a man who has loved the old Rome of twenty years ago, the changes that have since been made naturally seem at first sight distasteful. He comes back expecting to find the Rome of his youth and his dreams, and he finds instead a new city. But though he may resent at first the changes that have been made, he can not, if he is a sensible man, join in the lament that picturesque Rome has been ruined for the simple reason that it is not true. When the Italian government was removed to Rome there came with it fully 40,000 persons. In addition to the army of men employed in the government offices swarms of people flocked to the new capital in search of employment. Since then the population has steadily grown, and lately at the rate of fully 10 per cent per annum. To provide the newcomers with shelter it was absolutely necessary that new houses should be built, and as there were but few buildings in Rome suitable for public offices the government found it necessary to build offices for the great departments and barracks for the troops.

In the eastern part of the city on the low table-land from which jut out the spurs known as the Pincian, Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline hills was a vast space wholly occupied by villas and kitchen gardens. Through it ran a long low mound, which some antiquarians asserted was the Servian wall, and others ably and conclusively proved could be nothing of the kind. Doubtless this region was picturesque and rural, but it was practically useless. The villas were uninhabitable in summer and undesirable in winter. They were attractive to the visitor who spent an hour in any one of them, but there was so much else to see in Rome that, with the exception of two or three villas that contained museums of sculpture, few tourists visited them.

THE NEW CITY

In this once peaceful desolation a new city, containing from 35,000 to 45,000 people, has sprung up. The railway has been brought into the heart of it. The Servian wall—to the confusion of all the antiquarians—was found under the low mound already mentioned. The new quarter was laid out with broad streets and spacious piazzas, and the streets were named after the great men and the noted battles of Italy. Not much can be said of the architecture of the new city. In this respect it is quite as tedious as new Paris. The buildings with one exception are Renaissance, and poor Renaissance at that. The sole exception is the American church, which is the work of the late Mr. Street, and is a wonderfully pure and beautiful specimen of Italian gothic. The new quarter is not particularly healthy, simply because it is new. Roman houses are built of brick not covered on the outside with an air tight stucco cement. Hence the original damp of the walls most find its outlet on the inside. This is a long process. The Romans have a proverb that a man who builds a new house should let it the first year to his enemies, the second year to his friends, and live in it himself the third year. An improvement on this plan would be to let the house for the third year to the owner's creditors, for a Roman house less than four years old is to be suspected of being a place of resort for colds, fevers and the other purely physical nuisances. There can then be no honest complaint that the building of the new quarter has ruined Rome, for the destruction of the villas was not a large price to pay for a new city capable of housing from [illegible] to 100,000 people. The Servian wall was in one place destroyed, but as in other places it was first excavated and then carefully preserved, archaeology has on the whole gained by the result.

NEW STREETS

After building the new quarter it became evident that better means of communication between it and the old city than were afforded by the existing narrow and crooked streets were needed. Hence, new streets have been cut through the heart of the town to the poignant anguish of sentimental foreigners. I venture to say that scarcely anything of picturesque or architectural value has suffered by the extension of the Via Nazionale from the railway station to the Tiber or by the cutting through of other new streets, and that the additional works of the same nature soon to be executed will do no real injury to picturesque Rome. In point of fact with the exception of a few mediæval campaniles and an occasional fortress tower built by some stout baron in the picturesque and detestable Middle Ages, there is a wonderful dearth of good architecture in Rome. The new streets have involved the destruction of a quantity of bad Renaissance and stucco work, but they have greatly facilitated the business of what is now a busy city, and have let light and air into [illegible] quarters.

A work of very great importance, the regulation of the course of the Tiber through the city, is in progress and will involve the tearing down of many wretched houses and to such a degree the abolition of the annual inundation that [illegible] the Jews' quarter under water, that it [illegible], in the opinion of the grumblers, the crowning crime of the government. Instead of [illegible] banks overhanging with the crumbling houses of the poorer classes, the Tiber is to have walled banks, with streets on either side like the Lung Arno in Florence. The river will thus be kept within bounds, while absolutely nothing dear to the intelligent lover of the picturesque will have been destroyed. Indeed, from the new embankments superb views hitherto unseen of the Aventine and Palatine hills will be opened. But this necessary and admirable improvement of the Tiber is mourned over simply because it is new and therefore necessarily repulsive. Doubtless people called Jenner an enemy of the picturesque because he showed the way to abolish pitted faces by abolishing the time-honored smallpox.

The Corso, which, as every one knows, runs through the middle of the old city and ends at[illegible] at the Piazza di Venezia, is to be extended to the Forum. On its way it will cut through certain squalid buildings, and destroy nothing of consequence except the front of a comparatively new and ugly palace and one end of the Venetian palace, which latter is so enormous that it can afford to lose a slice without missing it. This work, which will be of great utility, fills the sentimental soul with horror and, like the projected destruction of the Ghetto, a district fit for filth and dreary wretchedness is not unlike what the Five Points once were, is spoken of as the consummation of the ruin of Rome.

A CLEAN CITY

New Rome is already the cleanest city in Europe, and the changes made by the government have all been in the direction of increasing the healthiness and convenience of Roman residents. It has done more in fourteen years to excavate and preserve the ruins of ancient Rome than had previously been done in a thousand years, and the only ruin that has been in any way injured is the Servian wall, the very existence of which was uncertain until the government brought it to light. As for the new buildings, the worst that can be said of them is that they are architecturally little, if any, better than those they have replaced in the old part of the city. It may be readily conceded that had almost any city of Northern Italy been subjected to the changes that have been made in Rome the result would have been a just offense to lovers of the true picturesque, but Rome was never a picturesque city, for the malign spells of Renaissance and stucco long since completely dominated it. Now that its streets are clean and well lighted, and the once frequent footpad has retired to the secluded cells of the jail, a man can walk home at night without meeting a picturesque person with a large knife and a desire for casual purses. Of course this is very sad, but, on the whole, a magnanimous mind might contrive to forgive it. In the place of the footpad one meets everywhere in Rome the smart, well dressed Italian soldier. A sight of the Italian uniform is worth much more than that of miles of mediæval streets. It is the outward and visible sign of a great, free and independent nation. It means the end of the centuries of foreign domination and the resurrection of a nationality. If there is anything more petty and pitiable than the man who prefers the departed footpad to the Italian soldier, and thinks that the stupid preservation of dirt and disorder is more to be prized than freedom and independence, I don't know where to find it.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Consul General Waller's Report on the Condition of the United Kingdom

Washington Letter

Consul General Waller has made an elaborate report to the state department in regard to the commerce and condition of trade of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ended September 30, 1885, of which the following is a summary.

The population of the United Kingdom is 36,325,115, an increase of 36,250 over 1884. The loss from emigration during the year (303,901) was reduced by immigration to 108,362. The total wealth of the nation amounts to $43,600,000,000, allowing about $1245 to every man, woman and child, or about $300 more than such a division in the United States would produce. While the savings banks returns would indicate the comparative prosperity of a thrifty class whose annual savings average from $25 to $50 per annum, still the pecuniary condition of a large part of the population is exceedingly distressing. Statistics show that one out of every thirty-six residents are registered as paupers. The poverty is undoubtedly greater than has ever been experienced in the United States. Evidence is given of the great liberality of the English people to their poor.

The great prevalence of crime is ascribed in part to the intemperance of women, to the suppression of which the best efforts of the country are being directed. While one-tenth of the population are engaged in agriculture, one-fifth of the area of England is held by 523 proprietors, one-fourth of Scotland by twelve and one-third of Ireland by 292. The value of the average agricultural product is invariably estimated at from $750,000,000 to $850,000,000. The free rudimentary education of children is one of the leading questions engaging public attention, and the history of education in the United States is cited in support of such a policy.

The total current governmental expenditures of the year ended March 31 last was $596,139,-[illegible], from which the largest appropriations were: first, to meet interest and charges on the funded and floating debt; second, for the maintenance of the army; third, for civil service; fourth, for the navy, and fifth, for judicial expenses. The national income from all sources for the same period amounted to $[illegible], of which $133,000,000 was the net produce of excise on internal revenue and $[illegible] from customs. The postal system of Great Britain is highly commended. There are 18,[illegible] miles of railroad in operation in the country, representing a capital of $4,007,820,000 and paying an average dividend of 4½ per cent.

The marine-carrying trade of Great Britain employs nearly a quarter of a million of men and constitutes about 42 per cent. of the shipping of the world. The mining product of coal and metals, amounting to 168,724,4[illegible] tons, was [illegible],162 tons less than that of 1884, and in valuation $20,348,145 less. The total value of the exports of the kingdom for 1884 was $1,479,537,-045, a decrease of $47,247,185 for the year, and the valuation of the imports was $[illegible],950,092,845, a decrease of $183,315,050 for the same period—that is, the decrease in exports was $1[illegible],017,-[illegible] less than the decrease in imports. The exports of the United States to Great Britain, in 1884 amounted to $[illegible], a decrease of $[illegible]. The exports from Great Britain to the United States for the same period amounted to $[illegible], a decrease of $[illegible]. While the difference in the diminution of trade between the countries was $41,832,[illegible] in favor of the kingdom the balance of trade was $267,-[illegible] in favor of the United States.

The principal falling off in the English exports was in wrought and unwrought metals, cottons, earthen and chinaware, machinery, wearing apparel, skins and furs, chemicals, dye stuffs, hardware and cutlery, cement and animals. The principal increases were in silk manufactures, telegraphic apparatus, wool and paper rags. The principal falling off in United States exports to Great Britain was in corn, grain and flour, and the chief increases in sugar, copper and hops. The fact is of encouraging significance that the United States maintained the large percentage of former years in the aggregate imports of grain, flour and cotton. The present indications are that the record of the current year on the trade of the two countries will be in all respects an improvement on 1884. General causes have undermined profitable cereal cultivation until now the depression has reached its acutest stage. The year has also witnessed a serious decline in the cheese-making and sheep-raising industries.

The wheat acreage continues to decrease and shows a falling off of 7½ per cent, as compared with last year. The balance of other cultivation has not, however, been seriously disturbed. American competition and bad seasons have borne most heavily upon wheat, although the British yield per acre is the largest in the world. American cheap lands, low taxes and small transportation rates have [illegible] most heavily on this point, and the time has come when the American producer should, as they have been doing of late, turn their attention to the English and European oat and barley markets, where the severe rivalry of India will least affect them. There is a revival of [illegible] cultivation, and the trade is very much encouraged. The continual increase in the number of pigs is ascribed to the prevalence of the swine fever and the competition of American pork and bacon.

The aggregate exports from the various United States consular districts for the year amounts to $[illegible], a decrease of $3[illegible] from the preceding, and of $[illegible] for the year 1882. Every consulate, except those at the last and Bristol, participates in this decrease. An analysis of the returns shows that since the beginning of 1885 business has slowly but steadily improved throughout the kingdom, nearly one-half of the decrease of the fiscal year having occurred in the December quarter. The total value of exports from the kingdom to the United States from October 1, 1875, to September 30, 1885, was $1,356,224,509, having increased from $94,893,690 in 1875 to $132,714,396 in 1885. The exports reached their maximum during the ten years in 1880, when they amounted to $191,979,290, since which year they have been gradually decreasing.

College for Sluggers and Song and Dance Men.

The indignant father of a Yale student thus discourses on college affairs in the New York *Evening Post*: I have a son at Yale college at an annual expense of $2000. I find that 500 students have petitioned for an earlier chapel hour in order that the crew and the base-ball nine may secure more convenient training hours, that a certain trainer has been secured and is even now in New Haven to train the crew, he the prayers early or late, that Prof. E. L. Richards is begging money for a new gymnasium, and urges all the students to do the same, that there is a boom in chess playing and there is to be in effect an assessment on the alumni to establish a "Yale political fund," and that there will be a "promenade by the junior class," and a "concert by the glee club," and "germans by the three upper classes."

I know one lad of 18 whom "Bob Cook" will not coach, who will not join the glee club, or dance the german, or "boom" chess ten days from the date thereof. I can make a slugger or a song-and-dance man of my boy in New York at less expense. If 500 students can meet seriously to disturb the religious observances of Yale college for such trifling ends as a crew and a baseball nine, then half the students of the college have lost all sense of personal dignity and all respect for the traditions which have made their college honored and beloved.

Condemnation

Dalles Times Mountaineer

The action of the anti-coolie congress in boycotting the OREGONIAN and *Telegram* will meet with the severest condemnation of every true American citizen. The press, in a free country, is the surest safeguard of individual liberty, and the first step toward anarchy is when the people attempt to throttle or muzzle its utterances.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Queen Victoria Cunningly Introduces Prince Albert Victor

A Gaping Boy without Tact—The Freaks of the Crazy King—A Princess who Snubs her Mother-in-law—Ruskin's Youthful Tastes.

LONDON, Feb 1

A little comedy enacted at the opening of parliament by the queen was not without its purpose. It was probably intended to convey that an allowance is to be shortly demanded for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, the future king of England, Prince Albert Victor known in society by the name of Prince Edward. Attention was particularly called to the prince by a prominent position being given him. This was one of those arrangements for which the fertile brain of the queen is unequaled. Prince Albert Victor had been instructed in his duties, but he grievously ignored them, and his aunt, the Princess Beatrice of England and of Battenberg, had more than once to recall him to a sense of what was required of him. After handing her majesty up the steps of the throne he slyly retreated in search of obscurity, as if ashamed of his smart Hussar uniform, but his tactics were observed and he was brought back into full prominence. By the time his royal grandmother was ready to descend from the throne he had again forgotten his duty: his eyes were star-gazing. So Princess Beatrice once more brought him to his senses, whereupon he took hold of the queen's hand and conducted her. It is evident, says a radical society weekly, that the queen wished to remind everybody present that he is our future king, and that as yet he has not a penny to bless himself with.

THE MERRY MAD KING

The merry king of Bavaria is in Paris on business. His freaks are expensive and he is trying to raise money. When this monarch is gone to rest, volumes of anecdotes will immediately come out on the subject of his extravagances. The following one deserves to be recorded. High up and out of sight, over the prodigious stage of the Court theater, at Munich, is a maze of interlacing water pipes, so pierced that in case of fire innumerable little thread like streams of water can be caused to descend and in cases of need this discharge can be augmented to a pouring flood. One night the opera was going on. It was a piece with a storm in it, the mimic thunder began to growl; the mimic wind began to wail, the mimic rain began to patter. The king's interest rose higher and higher till it developed into enthusiasm. "It is good," cries he, "very good indeed! But I will have real rain. Turn on that water!" The manager pleaded for a reversal of the royal command, and said that it would ruin the costly scenery and the splendid costumes. But the king replied, "Never mind that. I will have real rain. Turn on the water!" So the real rain was turned on, and began to descend in huge torrents on the mimic flower beds and gravel walks of the stage. The richly-dressed actors and actresses tripped about singing bravely and pretending not to mind it. The king was delighted; his enthusiasm grew to a climax. "Bravo! bravo!" he cried, "more thunder, more lightning; turn on more rain!" The thunder boomed, the lightning glared, the storm wind raged, the deluge poured down. The mimic royalty on the stage, with their soaked satins clinging to their bodies, stopped around ankle deep in water, warbling their sweetest and best, the fiddlers under the eaves of the stage sawed away for dear life with the cold overflow spouting down the backs of their necks, and the dry and happy king sat in his box applauding. "Let all the water loose!" he shouted. "I will hang the man who raises an umbrella!" When all was over it was with great difficulty that the king was dissuaded from commanding an encore. If he can raise money in Paris, there are a few strange performances in store for the people of Munich.

AN INDEPENDENT PRINCESS

Among the royal ladies who were conspicuous by their absence at the opening of parliament by her majesty were the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. The first-named lady was ill and could not attend, but the state of her health certainly could not be urged as causing the absence of the sailor-and-violinist prince's wife. The fact is that her royal and imperial highness has failed to delight the court of St. James and to be delighted by it. She has notions about the precedence due to her which the queen does not share and will not recognize—hence a strained state of personal relations. The queen must have resented her royal and imperial daughter-in-law's behavior on the opening day, for while the royal procession was forming at Buckingham palace and her majesty was in the act of setting out, the Duchess of Edinburgh was exhibiting herself in an open landau with her children by driving up and down Constitution hill, close to the palace. At one time she even dashed in front of the *cortége*. What do you think of this little Russian bear's conduct? It is alleged that she does not even try to conceal in public her contempt for the new royal highness, Prince Henry of Battenberg. All these little snubbings cause delight in gossipy London society, but the young German prince is happy and comfortable.

RUSKIN'S YOUTHFUL TASTES

The new volume of Mr John Ruskin's "Praeterita" has appeared, and is called "Vesper Camerae." This new contribution to the great English critic's memoirs take up the tale of his life after the death of his brother Charles. There is a pretty and amusing account of the boy's intimacy with a young friend named Richard Fall, who, though entirely good humored, sensible and practical, gave the sensitive young genius no encouragement to go on writing "bad [illegible] for rhyme's sake or demonstrable nonsense, either in prose or rhyme." His father, however, had a passionate desire that his son might one day write like Byron, and, strange to say, young Ruskin found the rather strong matter of "Manfred" and "Don Juan" thoroughly to his taste. At this time he was allowed to take wine and go to the theater, and Christopher North's ever fresh and delightful "Noctes Ambrosianae"—with the rollicking fun, the whisky drinking, and occasionally the bad words, all left in—were read to him at dessert. The boy's own choice for one of these readings fell on "Juan and Haidee," but he adds, "My selection was not adopted, and, feeling there was something wrong somewhere, did not press it." But by 15 he knew his Byron pretty well all through, excepting "Cain," "Werner," "The Deformed Transformed," and the "Vision of Judgment," none of which he could understand. The most curious point is that his mother, with her strong Puritan instincts, encouraged the reading of the poet, "not being afraid of plain words for me." And Mr Ruskin's conclusion is that his mother was quite right. "I never," he adds, "got the slightest harm from Byron. What harm came to me was from books of a baser kind, including Victor Hugo and Dr Watts." The idea of Byron as a model youth's companion, and Victor Hugo and Dr Watts as destroyers of virtue innocence, must take everyone by surprise, but everybody knows that the English critic is not "as other men are." Perhaps this opinion will have the effect of reviving Byron's popularity. I believe Byron is very little understood by his compatriots, who prefer graceful and mellifluous milk-and-water poetry to the fiery and plainspoken bard's verses. Byron has yet to be known in England. This is an indisputable fact, and Mr Ruskin, who is the great favorite of the "British matron," may perhaps induce his countrymen to read and appreciate the Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset combined—of England.

MAX O'RELL

The Right Course

Dayton (W. T.) Chronicle

The course of THE OREGONIAN in regard to the Chinese question must meet the approbation of all right thinking people, of those who favor law and order and prefer peace to war. The Chinamen should go, but let them go in peace under the sanction of law. It is seriously to be hoped that grave international questions may not grow out of the acts of irresponsible persons, aided and abetted by professional demagogues. THE OREGONIAN will be a power in the land, when those who attempt to boycott it will be smouldering away in unremembered dust.

A ROMANTIC CHAPTER.

Thrilling Adventures of the First Port Orford Settlers.

Nine Men Fight and Conquer a Horde of Savages—The Massacre of a Subsequent Party—Etc. Etc.

BY S. A. [illegible]ARKE.

The earliest mention of Port Orford in the procurable newspaper files I find in the first volume of the Statesman, July 1, 1851, where a correspondent, who signs "J. C. F.," writes from the P. M. S. S. Columbia, under date of June 25, the same year, that the ship had just touched at Port Orford to leave two surveyors, who came prepared to lay out the new town there, but to their surprise the nine men, only lately left there by the steamer Sea Gull, were missing, and from the appearance of the Indians, who fled on the approach of whites, they were forced to believe all was not right. He says they found upon the ground an imperfect memorandum of an attack, in which some forty Indians were engaged and eighteen paid the forfeit and three of the whites were wounded. This was only a partial statement of the happenings to Kirkpatrick's company, that we shall soon proceed to give. They found the journal of another man, who described a war dance they witnessed. They found only one dead body, that of an Indian buried in the sand. The Indians, who left as they approached, wore clothing, not in accordance with aboriginal habits, and the visitors thought the nine men had been murdered and their effects appropriated. This made it difficult to establish intercourse with the natives, but the persons who were interested in establishing a seaport and commercial point there were not so easily put off.

Two weeks later the Statesman published a communication from J. M. Kirkpatrick, who says he was captain of the nine men who were left at Port Orford by the Sea Gull, and proceeds to give a statement of their adventures there and in escaping from there. This we shall give in detail as gleaned from this communication and from a personal interview had years ago with Mr. John H. Egan, of this city, who was one of the party of nine adventurers whom Capt. Tichenor persuaded to go there in his interest and locate a town.

VOLUNTEERS GO THERE IN FORCE.

The facts concerning the settlement of Port Orford are not published consecutively in that paper, but come in installments without regularity. The issue of July 22 has a letter dated "Steamer Sea Gull, off Klamath River, July 13," from "J. C. F.," who says the project is to commence a settlement near Cape Blanco, and that Capt. Tichenor, with F. M. Smith, employed eight or nine men to commence a permanent settlement, and that the name "Port Orford" was given to the place selected. That effort having failed, by either the nine being taken prisoners or massacred, as they believed, another expedition was organized with sixty-five men as volunteers and a number of speculators or agents, who were all well armed and provisioned. They had six pieces of ordnance, and intended to build a fort. The volunteers were young and toughened to hardships, several were experienced in Indian warfare and some were fine marksmen. Five or six proprietors made up the list, so there were seventy-five men in all. With this preliminary information, to give an idea of the situation, we will now go back to the landing of Kirkpatrick's company of nine, employed by Capt. Tichenor and M. F. Smith, and show what stirring times they had in the preliminary effort to build a city by the sea, to accommodate the mining region of Southern Oregon. We may as well say here that so far as this turning of commerce to a port on the Southern Oregon coast was concerned, it was a failure. The mountains intervening made it impossible to construct roads that could be traversed at all seasons, and the mines of that region have had no Oregon seaport.

NINE MEN HAVE A MISSION.

Soon after gold discoveries opened Southern Oregon to commerce and trade, it was deemed important to locate a seaport adjacent to the mines. Capt. Tichenor was commander of a steam propeller named the Sea Gull, a vessel well calculated for the coasting trade. The Sea Gull was at Portland in June, 1851, and when it started early in that month for San Francisco Tichenor took down a small party of men who were to locate at Port Orford and establish a point for trade with the northern mines.

The Sea Gull reached there and anchored on the 9th of June, remaining long enough to see the nine adventurers landed and making peaceful terms with the natives. The Indians there were very civil and agreeable so long as the ship and her numerous passengers were in sight, but no longer. As soon as the Sea Gull got up steam and flew away the Indians commenced to do saucy things and be very impudent and offensive. Fortunately the steamer did not leave until the men were well fixed and had a good defensive camp. At Orford a point puts out to seaward and the harbor is made by the lea thus afforded. The bay or harbor is exposed to the sea on the south and west, and is sheltered by land on the east and north. In the shelter of the cape an island stands, close by the shore. The mainland has a bluff, a hundred or so feet high, that overshadows the sea beach. There are places where creeks or ravines seek the sea shore and break through the bluff, otherwise the sea wall extends around the harbor.

This island may be eighty feet wide by three hundred feet long, and stands with its broadside to the shore. The rock wall around it is perpendicular on all sides except at the south, or southeastern end, where a well-worn trail ascends by a fair grade, some rocks projecting and some sharp turns affording protection. The surf pounds around the island and on the harbor beach, except where the island protects the shore line. Under the lee of this island they first camped on the beach, and afterwards went on the island, when they found the trail that led to the summit. This summit proved to be a plateau 80x80 feet, almost level and inaccessible save by the trail that came up at its southern point. The mainland had a level equal to that of the island plateau. Standing back from the strait that lay between main and isle, it seemed as if it was all mainland, as the summit levels were the same. When they left the ship they persuaded Tichenor to let them take ashore the four pound iron gun or carronade on the Sea Gull's deck. The night previous to the steamer's leaving they took this gun to the island and planted it at the head of the trail where it would sweep the only approach to their refuge. This trail came down from the summit and [illegible] strait was shallow and fordable at any stage of water, while the approach to the island was bare when the tides were lowest. This was the situation.

INDIANS ASSAULT THE FORTRESS.

At first the natives showed a desire to trade and be friendly. When the Sea Gull left they became saucy and impudent and ordered the whites to leave. They found their protected camp on the island a great relief from the savages [illegible] until the morning of the sixth day, when the Indians were seen coming down the beach and crossing the [illegible] as if to come to the island. Then Kirkpatrick and some others went out to meet them and tried to persuade them to keep back. They were evidently bent on [illegible], for they had crowded the shore at earliest daylight, had lit fires and had their war dance, which meant business on their part. It was evident, too, that they were better armed than ever before as well as more numerous. They were constantly being recruited by new parties that came over the hills to join them. A large canoe had made its appearance with a chief and twelve warriors. So, by early morning, they began to be formidable as to number and character. They gave no heed to the orders and motions to return, but crowded across the ford and commenced to climb the trail. Kirkpatrick and the rest retired to their summit refuge, the arrows whistling near them as they went. At least forty Indians rushed after and reached the top of the trail before any stop was made. The savages then tried to pull the men's hats off and tear their clothing from them. One of them clinched with Jim Kerrigan and was about to take his rifle from him when some white man pointed his hands and made him let go. Brush had been piled across the head of the trail and the [illegible] made was a musket battery [illegible]. The [illegible] of the party were [illegible]. Three of those assailants had leaped over the brush wall and were inside the camp [illegible] one at [illegible] point [illegible] Indians [illegible] were [illegible]. This was [illegible] men [illegible] Kirkpatrick [illegible]. That was done as he [illegible] we are giving the [illegible].

A CANNON SHOT THAT TOLD.

The situation was extremely critical. Nine men were holding back a furious horde of savages who had been nerving themselves up to the work in hand and had overpowering numbers to do it with. In an instant the men stood aside, and while the three on the left were being clubbed with an old musket, Kirkpatrick seized a brand from the camp fire close by and touched off the cannon. Its charge of iron slugs went like a thunderbolt through the crowd of savages that were massed at the gun's muzzle, but had no idea of its existence. Never was shot more opportune and scarce ever was one more effective in proportion to its calibre. The head of the trail was strewn with corpses. The Indians had opened the battle with a volley of arrows, but they fired up hill and the arrows nearly all went skywards. They had long knives, like the Mexican and Central American machete, as a stout piece of hoop iron made the blade and pieces of wood bolted over one end made the handle. They relied chiefly on bows and arrows, and while some were at close quarters others would shoot across from the main land.

The cannon strewed the way with dead and dying and then laid low in camp. Terrible demoralization seized them, but many remained and fought hand to hand for twenty minutes. The whites followed up the cannon shot by use of their guns and pistols at close quarters. They had four men wounded, but none dangerously; all recovered soon, and there was no poison on the arrow heads. That afternoon two rifle shots were fired at the island from different spots on shore, and the men thought the Siwash had someway got the guns, but did not have ammunition to make them available. When they finally got to the Umpqua, they were told there that the Indians lost twenty men killed and had fifteen badly wounded. Egan, of Portland, told me many years ago that eighteen were found dead about the island and had to be buried. Those who survived stood before rifles and revolvers a little while then fled to the rocks that crowned the beach, and paid their compliments in the shape of arrow shots the remainder of the day.

BURYING THE INDIAN DEAD.

It was the middle of June by this time, and the weather was very warm. The island had no native spring to supply water, and the men found fighting to be thirsty business. The dead lay in the camp, and one fellow who got a dose there survived for many a day. Even he was a heartrending subject, with his groans and blood-encrusted locks. It was almost unbearable, especially as four of their own nine were wounded. Toward the middle of the afternoon an old chief was seen on the rocky bluff making signs and holding up his hands to show that he was unarmed. They gave him permission to come to their camp and he finally did so, moaning pitifully over the dead bodies that were strewn about there. Soon afterward canoes came, and the bodies of the dead were put into them and borne away. The whites assisted in moving the two bodies that lay inside their camp and helped to move the wounded man, who had revived and was moaning pitifully. Indian treachery was shown to the last, for a hostile arrow—it may be one of the rifle shots—carried away Joe Hussey's thumb while he was at this work of mercy.

For several days they saw but few Indians, and were encouraged to think they had all gone away and themselves left in peace. This emboldened them to prospect the vicinity, and in exploring near camp, they found the aromatic white cedar and saw indications of coal. In the creek that put into the ocean near by they found speckled trout abundant. The discovery of the white Port Orford cedar was made then, and it existed in immense forests. There were great flocks of pigeons, sea otter were seen in the water near by, while signs of elk, deer and bear were all around them. We forgot to say that for some reason or other the Indians refused to bury or take away one of the dead bodies that lay at the edge of the water. Probably it was the body of a slave, and they would not waste time on it. So the whites covered it up time and again, with rocks and rubbish, but like Banquo's ghost, it wouldn't "down," and every high tide threw it about again. This kept up as long as they remained there, and the same sight greeted Capt. Tichenor when he finally was able to reach Port Orford on the Columbia.

THE SECOND INDIAN ASSAULT.

On the fourteenth morning they saw Indians in large numbers. They appeared at daylight and made all sorts of insulting motions. They made great fires on the mainland. There were more of them than they had ever seen before and would have counted at least fifteen to one of the Americans. Fortunately, the seagirt isle made their fortress and the walls were by nature inaccessible, so the beleaguered party had the vantage. The Indians made false attacks all day long. Their chief was heard haranguing his men with a loud voice, but whenever he would get their courage to the sticking point, so that they put in an appearance as if to rush up the trail and storm that island fortress, some one on the hill would seize a brand or wave a match, as if to touch off the four pounder and their courage would ebb as fast as it had mounted, they all dodged behind their rocks again. The gun was only fired one time and that was at the outset, when it did such deadly work. Arrows flew all day long across the chasm that separated their fortress from the main. They soon got so they stood out and dared their foes to let them fly; they would stand, ramrod in hand, and fend them off if they came too near, an easy thing for a man to do who understands fencing. So they amused themselves while the savages gave vent to their hate by most insulting gestures and pantomime. When an arrow has gone over fifty yards any one with quick sight can easily fend it off. The only way to get sight of an Indian was to stand out and dare them to fire. To do this the Indian had to step for a moment into the open, and that was the time when the boys got a chance at them. They soon got too wary to be easily caught.

ROMANCE OF WARRIOR EGAN.

One of the party was James H. Slater, our ex-senator, another was John H. Egan, the painter, one of the old citizens of Portland. It was Egan who bent his musket barrel in the melee of the first fight and laid low the three who got into camp on his side. The Indian who survived had a mark on the side of his head where the musket barrel scalped him, and carried a bare spot there to his grave. Though this happened on the wild Oregon coast, this Indian was a Piute or Shoshone. Capt. Tichenor afterwards made his home at Port Orford, and recognizing this Indian as the one who survived the battle on the island, called him Egan, after the man who gave his almost fatal blow. Egan afterwards returned to the country he belonged to, and was engaged in the last Bannack raid over the Blue mountains. He was [illegible] by the Umatillas to accept their hospitality and was then murdered. He was a notable savage and warrior of note. When they stripped him, after the murder, his body was found to be literally covered with wounds. This was the rather romantic story of "Egan," the hero Indian of the Inland Empire.

THEY [illegible] TO THE [illegible] AND [illegible] AWAY.

When the Sea Gull left the nine men to found the beginning of a metropolis at Orford, Capt. Tichenor promised to return in ten days, if possible, or certainly in fourteen. But the steamer Sea Gull was libeled by due process of law, at "The Bay," and Tichenor could only come back when the Columbia did, and make arrangements for that ship to stop at Orford to see how matters progressed. The Columbia arrived on the day after they had left [illegible], but unfortunately they had not waited [illegible]. They had [illegible] it was only a question of time how [illegible] they must leave the place or leave their bones there. Their powder was scant, and they only had an average of five caps each. There was enough of cannon powder, but it was too coarse for rifle use, and if not they had but a few caps. Matters had come to a crisis, the latest day set for the return of the Sea Gull was now gone by. They held a council, and it was determined that they must go from there. The resolve was to move up the coast. All the shore in front of them was lined with savages, and a large Indian camp was made below the island. To deceive them the men commenced to cut trees and lay them along the rock wall, as if for a more complete defense. They put in a good day's work in this way and watched for development. As work progressed they could see the heads of inquisitive Indians peering over the rocky heights of the main shore, and in this way learned the disposition of their enemy's force. If they could be made to believe that the whites were fixing up for a permanent stay it might—and did, lead to good results. Through the day they saw Indians leave their stations along the wall opposite and go down to the village beyond. Later in the day the Indian camp broke up and they all moved away.

[illegible]

In this way they by strategy imposed on their enemy and had a clear field. They did not expect this to last for a few days until their enemy could renew the attack in stronger force. Later in the day they came down from their island camp, only carrying what they must have for food, clothing and arms, and keeping as much as possible out of sight in case that any Indians were near. They struck across the cape that puts seaward above Port Orford, and when they came down on the sea beach kept right along on it northward. Towards evening they came plump upon a war party of thirty natives, who were evidently making their way down to reinforce the besiegers at Port Orford. Audacity was their only safety, so they dashed forward among the coming warriors, who were taken by surprise and rushed pell mell into the woods that lined the shore. Ten miles up the beach they came to Cape Blanco, around which there was surf instead of beach. Crossing the cape through the woods they came upon an Indian trail, and by signs in it discovered that while they had been in the woods a large band of Indians had passed them on this trail. Not seeing any signs of white men's tracks they had turned back the way they came. This was fortunate, though it seemed strange that they had not been more correctly followed. There was a good providence on their side. The woods were full of salal berries that were refreshing if not very strengthening. While in the woods they had heard the Indians, who were in search of them, and now had the satisfaction to know they had given up the search.

THEY REACH CIVILIZATION.

They came in due time to the mouth of the Coquille river, where there were two large villages on the north side, that could muster [illegible] warriors. As soon as they saw white men these Indians began to get ready for a fight and the travelers took to the woods again, and eight miles upstream found timber suitable for a raft, which they lashed together with small ropes they had with them, and so crossed the stream. They remained in the mountains two days, living on salmonberries four days of their time. They had no matches, so could only use gun caps to strike a light. Mr. Egan says when they crossed they left the raft to go down the river, to find they were on an island, and were after a while relieved of this quandary by Indians who came with a large canoe and earned shirts off their backs by helping them to the north shore.

About two months after the time that this party got away from the Indians who had their villages near the mouth of Rogue river, T'Vault's party that was going down for the same purpose Kirkpatrick's party went, were attacked and twenty men killed by them. Those Indians were never otherwise than hostile to white men. Si Hedden, who was with Kirkpatrick, was also with T'Vault, and managed to escape the second time. At the Coquille river friendly Indians gave the wanderers food and also ferried the nine over that stream, earning some of the clothes off their backs by so doing. They never had heard of the Coquilles, supposing they had reached the Umpqua, but after going up the river ten miles saw the error of their ways and turned back. They knew of settlements on the Umpqua. They found none, so waded swamps and reached the beach again. The next day they got to Gardiner and Umpqua City, where citizens gave them warm greetings and good food. At Scottsburg the friendly hospitality was repeated. They knew nothing of Coos bay or the Coquille, and were fortunate in finding the Indians friendly. When they found Coos bay entrance they got some Indians to ferry them across to the main shore, and from there to the Umpqua was easy, comparatively speaking.

The men who composed the nine who went through all these adventures were: J. M. Kirkpatrick, who was the leader, a remarkable man in many respects, whose life has been full of adventures; John H. Egan, now and before that time a citizen of Portland, painter by trade; J. D. Palmer, who afterwards lived for many years in Salem just across the bridge at the head of Commercial street; Joseph Hussey, James Kerrigan, Cy Hedden, George Rulecut, a man named Summers, and James H. Slater, who lately was in the U. S. Senate from Oregon.

TICHENOR'S GOOD INDIANS.

There were a few settlers in the Umpqua valley by that time, and a road was made there from the Willamette, so the wanderers pushed on towards civilization and in good time reached the denser settlements. Orford was not easily tamed and made a city of trade and commerce, as the world planned to have it, but in due time Tichenor lived to make his home there and the Indians became friendly. An amusing story is told of the arrival there of the ladies of the brave captain's family. Tichenor had erected a neat house and furnished it nicely, and when they came it was all ready for them. The tradition, as we heard it, was that mother and daughter, just arrived, were seated in the parlor in a brand new set, when their nerves were shocked by the appearance of one of old Tichenor's "good Indians," who came in with all the original dignity imaginable—but dressed only in a breech clout of scant dimensions—and seated himself between the two ladies. Of Tichenor himself it is not related that his nerves received any shock. It is said that he took the situation in with a benignant smile.

PORT ORFORD MAKES A START.

The steamer Sea Gull made another trip early in August and left more men. The Umpqua river settlement had made such progress that she landed a collector for the port. Under date of August 6, "J. C. F." writes that the Indians continue friendly. Gold and stone coal had been found in that vicinity. He refers to the San Francisco papers as giving the latest news from there, so the letter is unsatisfactory. An editorial of August 26, 1851, sums up Port Orford as having for proprietors Capt. Tichenor, of the Sea Gull, T. Butler King, collector of San Francisco, James Gamble, Frederick M. Smith, Isaac M. Hubbard and Col. T'Vault. There was a stockade fort, two large block houses, several pieces of artillery and numerous rifles and revolvers. They were looking out wagon roads to the Umpqua valley, "Coaste" mines, etc., but they never got them in good running order. It was also thought that the point will ultimately be the principal inlet and outlet of a large portion of California, which shows that people were ignorant of geography, or at least of local facts, in that day, and had very vague and speculative ideas as to where commercial points should be built up.

T'VAULT HUNTS LOST INDIANS.

Port Orford matters were quiet, so far at least as newspapers were concerned, until early in October, when the Statesman fairly overflowed with its troubles, or at least those of the party that was journeying there by land. The same issue has an editorial notice that Mr. Dart, superintendent of Indian affairs, and two of his subordinates, had been engaged in treating with the Port Orford Indians for lands. They had collected five hundred, big and little, and had purchased the country along the coast from the California line to the Coquille river, and fifty miles in the interior. It was said to include some of the finest lands in Oregon, which shows how little editors know of sea coast lands. This issue contains three various accounts of the T'Vault catastrophe, one being by the individual himself, from which I gather that immediately after arriving from Portland, on August 24, with a company of eighteen men started to explore a route to upper Rogue river. In three days they went down the coast to near the mouth of that river, they met many Indians and told them all to be at Port Orford in fifteen or twenty-five days to receive presents and make a treaty for their lands, and small presents were made to those they met. Only in one instance was there any manifestation of hostility.

T'VAULT [illegible] HIS LOST ONES.

Then they bore northeast a few days and on August [illegible] nine of the party started to return. The other nine kept up Rogue river until September 7. They laid by a day to cure elk meat, as their provisions were running short. They went over a very brushy country and only traveled three to eight miles a day. When about [illegible] miles from the Oregon and California trail [illegible] they were then very short. On the [illegible] of September they came to the south branch of the Coquille river. On the [illegible], being out of provisions, they abandoned their animals so as to make better progress through the wild mountain region. They engaged Indians and canoes to take them down the Coquille. One of their party was Cy Hedden, who had been with Kirkpatrick's party in June. He recognized that they were on the Coquille, where the Indians had been hostile at that time, and warned T'Vault to be on his guard. They believed they were in the Umpqua and going down to Scottsburg, and were much put out when they found their mistake. On the 14th of September they passed near some Indian village, intending to land, when naked Indians in large numbers rushed into the water, grappled with them, and climbed into their canoes. They tried to rush for the shore. As he tried to draw a revolver T'Vault was knocked down and found himself floating down the river. On the shore he saw a fierce struggle, heard shouts and screams of agony and groans of the dying. He saw a canoe near by and an Indian boy in it. The boy helped him in—helped the man whose head had been pounded with an Indian paddle—then pointed to the south side, put a paddle in his hand and jumped overboard. They reached the south side, stripped off their clothing and crawled up the bank.

THE TRAIL TOWARDS HOME.

They traveled south in their naked condition, following the beach at night and through the woods by day. At Cape Blanco, ten miles from Orford, friendly Indians took care of them and [illegible] next day. Mr. Brush had several [illegible] of his scalp cut off. [illegible] why they left their clothes, unless to deceive the savages, but they could not hold their trail from here. There is some incoherency in this statement, but the others confirm the T'Vault story. A letter from Gardiner, Umpqua river, says that Cyrus Hedden and L. D. Williams reached that place after eight days' journey in the wilderness. Another one escaped with them, but they lost sight of him afterwards. Hedden was unhurt, but Williams was thought to be mortally wounded, as two arrows entered him and he was fearfully bruised. They had lived all this time on wild berries and sea mussels.

The regular correspondent, "J. C. F.," writes on the same topic from Orford. His story is similar, but even more voluminous. Superintendent Dart was then at Port Orford and sent one of his agents with an Indian chief to hold a talk with the villainous Coquilles. In the issue of November 4 the Statesman says another expedition failed to find a good route to the mines. This expedition had to leave one of their men a full week's travel in the wilderness, as he had sprained an ankle. They gave him all the food they had and promised to return for him with a horse, but he met friendly natives who took him home sooner. They had to hunt food, as they had none, but had the good luck to find game. He says:

"Some few days since I went up the coast in company with thirteen others, for the purpose of recovering a rifle. It was taken by members of a tribe near there. They got the rifle and the revolver taken from T'Vault by the Coquilles who had become very obedient, probably by means of blankets they had received. The steamer Columbia had arrived with two companies of dragoons, that were to punish the Indians who had committed the hostilities."

THE REGULARS MEET THE COQUILLES.

A correspondent writing from the Umpqua, date November 10, says that Mr. Williams was still at Gardiner and suffering from his wounds, hoping that Tichenor would come along with his Sea Gull and take him to San Francisco, where he could have proper treatment. We suppose this L. D. Williams to be identical with the gentleman so well known in Umpqua, who was for so many years clerk of Douglas county, and a captain of Oregon volunteers during the civil war.

The San Francisco Herald said, on December 6, 1851, that the steamer Columbia left Port Orford the week previous, and learned there that Col. Casey, U. S. A., had had an engagement with the Coquilles when he went to punish them for the massacre of the T'Vault party. Several were killed, and the rest all dispersed. He also destroyed a large quantity of salmon, stored for winter use, all their weirs and nets, also many canoes. The natives near Port Orford had become very troublesome with their thieving. A military escort was aiding in the survey and location of a road to connect with the main route from the Willamette to the southern mines.

THEY CONQUER A PEACE.

The Western Star, a newspaper of December 9, has a letter from a young soldier—who was accidentally drowned before it was printed—where he says that a party of dismounted dragoons were landed, with infantry, at the Coquille and the Indians gave battle. They had a few guns, and kept it up for an hour. The troops crossed the river on a raft and made four days' pursuit, but found no Indians. They procured boats and started up the river with a force, and the Indians after a while assaulted them from the banks. After some strategy they succeeded in getting at close quarters with the savages. Two soldiers died of wounds received. Many of the Indians were killed. Lieut. Stoneman, since distinguished in the civil war, and lately governor of California, was prominent in this fight.

Very soon after the tragedy of T'Vault's party, Superintendent Dart sent an agent with an Indian interpreter to the Coquille river to have a talk with the hostiles and try to bring them to peace, but they were surly, and even the promise of blankets and other gifts would not pacify them. The agent returned with his horse and all—or nearly all—his blankets on hand. The military force that finally scattered them was a terror they had no idea of. Finally they became peaceable, and all along the coast peace soon reigned supreme. The Indians at the [illegible] and Coos bay, and all north of Coquille river, welcomed the whites and treated them kindly. The incident relating to Port Orford and the Coquille, as here related, shows how troublesome they were at these places and how much death and disaster they caused before finally subdued.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Maud Miller will ask her father to allow her to take the play [illegible] and star with it. She proposes to try to the utmost a father's affections.

The Richmond Va. Whig has been revived, after a short season of suspended animation, and will now try to merit success among the bourbons as a democratic paper.

Marion Crawford has completed another novel, which deals with the history of a noble Roman family during the last twenty years. This story is to be called "Prince Saracinesca."

The Buffalo Courier, which is recognized as the personal organ of the president, says that if the democrats of the Ohio senate are finally defeated the outcome will cause no regret among the democrats of the state.

A monument to Richard Yates, the Illinois war governor, is proposed. The memorial is to be placed in Jacksonville, where Yates graduated at college, and where the Yates homestead stands. Thus the associations of his early years and of his public service would blend in this commemorative work.

The Hon. Sam Randall is notified by the New York Tribune that any yielding on his part to the Morrisonian desire to monkey with the tariff will result in his being left at home in the next election. The position of chief tripper up of his own party is not altogether a happy one, even for so bold and dexterous a man as Mr. Randall.

Says the Chicago Evening Journal of February 1: There has evidently been a snowstorm somewhere on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad lately. This morning we received, all in a bunch, the seven issues of the Portland DAILY OREGONIAN from January 23 to 29. THE OREGONIAN is too good a paper to get "stuck" at any time or anywhere.

Thomas M. Jones, city editor of the Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph, claims that he is personally acquainted with every man, woman and child within a radius of ten miles of the state capital. On a wager last week he walked along Third street from the postoffice to Market street, and was recognized by every one he met: sixty-seven men, fourteen women and twenty-three children.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

John Russell Young is again spoken of as the coming managing editor of the New York Herald.

[illegible] says: "I was born a Protestant, I was raised a Protestant and I hope to die a Protestant."

[illegible] immigrants entered the United States last year, a decrease of [illegible] per cent since the previous year.

A copy of the first book on arithmetic, of which only two copies exist, was sold in London recently for $500.

The Grand Army post of Table Rock, Neb., has been presented with a gavel, the handle of which has been made from spokes of the buggy in which Jefferson Davis rode out of Richmond when he evacuated the city.

[illegible] Henry [illegible] the New York [illegible]. It is rumored that the paper is for sale and Deacon Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, has his eye on it.

Hancock's Patriotic Response.

[illegible]

An incident which occurred shortly after McClellan was deposed from the command of the army of the Potomac illustrates finely the high purposes which animated Gen. Hancock. One day a large number of officers who were serving in Gen. Hancock's division selected as their speaker a distinguished officer and personal friend of Gen. Hancock and the party called on Gen. Hancock. "We have come," said the speaker, "to express to you our sense of wrong and our indignation at the removal of Gen. McClellan." "Stop one moment, gentlemen," was Gen. Hancock's quick response. "Return to your command at once, and remember always that we are here not to serve the interests of any one man. We are here to serve our country." This reply came from the lips of one of McClellan's devoted friends and admirers. Nothing could better illustrate his subordination of all his personal concerns and preferences to the interests of his country.

Moody's Balky Horse.

Pittsburg Gazette.

Moody loves horses. He has better ones now than when he rode around the Chicago mission work on a balky little animal whose natural depravity finally caused it to be consigned to the stable for the rest of its days. A good lady, hearing of this, came to Mr. Moody and asked him to sell or give the horse to his old pastor, who had a buggy and had been praying for a horse. Moody said to give it to him, and said it was there, and any one that wanted it could go and take the horse. But when it was first put in, it stopped stone-still for half an hour, despite all coaxing and urging to the contrary, and then suddenly shot up the street like a meteor, only stopping against a stone wall with smashed buggy and dismounted driver. The parson, gathering himself up, said: "Well, the Lord may have sent this horse, but he sent the [illegible]."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interview with Land Commissioner Sparks.

Some Facts about the Conscience Fund—Mr. Dell's Effort for the Attorneyship—Personal and Social Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1[illegible].—The action of the commissioner of the general land office in withholding approval of contracts for the survey of the public lands is a matter of great interest to many persons in Oregon and Washington territory. Not since Mr. Sparks fairly took his seat in the commissioner's chair has a contract, except for certain special tracts, such as the boundary lines of Indian reservations, been approved in any surveying district in the United States. During all this time the surveyors general and office forces in sixteen states and territories have been comparatively folding their hands. They could not do otherwise. Contracts have been let by them under what is known as the deposit system, but the general office here has declined to approve said contracts. I effected a long interview with Commissioner Sparks and the chief of the surveying division one day this week, and have to report the following:

"Mr. Sparks," said I, "has the apportionment yet been made of the $300,000 appropriated by congress last March for the extension of the public survey?"

The commissioner looked me straight in the eye, then down at my card that had been laid on his desk, then, with what some persons might take to be an absent minded mood, at a number of letters that lay before him. There was a moment's pause and I repeated my question. He then answered without raising his eyes:

"I think not entirely."

"Has any part of it been apportioned?"

"It has."

"Has it not been customary for the amounts set aside for the different districts to be announced at one time?"

"Possibly."

"Has it not been customary to distribute the appropriation immediately after the passage of the bill by congress?"

There was another pause.

"Mr. Commissioner," I persisted, "this is a subject that deeply interests the people of the Northwest, and if it is not incompatible with public interests I would like to secure from you an expression."

Mr. Sparks laid down his spectacles, wheeled around in his chair so as to face me and half smilingly said:

"Well, what can I do for you?"

I then repeated my question.

"The apportionment of that $300,000 is a matter for deep thought by the commissioner; let me repeat, a matter for deep thought. These things can not be done in a day. There are many points to be considered. The amount of unsurveyed land in each of the states and territories, the character of the land, the settlements thereon, and whether they are bona fide or simply temporary lodgings of ranchmen, the standing of the surveyors general, and of the deputies under them,—all these and other points must be considered before action is taken. My theory differs from that of my predecessors. Heretofore commissioners have held that surveys should be extended in advance of settlement. I hold the opposite, that surveys should be retarded. My experience is that the whole sale surveying that has been carried on in the last few years in some of the surveying districts, as for instance Wyoming and New Mexico, is almost solely in the interests of large ranchmen. Here's how matters go upon the land. [illegible] locate on some spot where there is a little spring, get the land surveyed under the deposit system, secure possession of it under the six months pre-emption law, then first thing we know a tract large enough for a good sized state is owned by a single man or company of men. Contracts are sometimes sent here by surveyors general accompanied by applications signed by supposed settlers on the townships. We look at our maps, we see that the townships applied for are remote from settlement, and almost in the heart of a region appropriated by large ranchmen. We can not, do not, or will not approve such contracts. We call on the applicant for more specific proof of settlement, and require a showing that more than one bona fide settler resides upon the land. The character and standing of the deputy surveyor must be particularly inquired into. His record is examined. Every individual contract stands by itself. With reference to the money appropriated last congress for surveys, it is properly not available until this coming summer. Some of the districts have received their apportionment, others have not. I have not made up my mind as to some of them."

"Can you give me the states that have received their quota?"

"I can not remember all these items. If you will step to the surveying division you can get the list." He then wrote an order to the chief clerk of that division to give me the information desired.

I walked down a flight of stairs, handed the note to the clerk and asked for the list of states.

"I must consult with the commissioner before I give it to you," said Mr. Edmunds. "Of course we cannot give you a list of those districts upon which decision has not been reached."

The clerk went up stairs and was in consultation with the commissioner for probably five minutes. When he returned he said: "The commissioner directs me to furnish you with the entire list, as he thinks the amounts will stand as there reported," and a paper was placed before me. From this I found that the full amount of $300,000 had been apportioned, and from last October to date letters had at different times been sent to surveyors general of all districts but four—Oregon, Washington territory, Nevada and Louisiana—stating the amounts allotted to them. Subsequent inquiry of the commissioner brought the information that official letters would be sent that day to Oregon, and in a few days to Louisiana; that as there is a cloud over the official conduct of the surveyor general of Nevada, the allotment to that state would be withheld for a time; that as the term of the surveyor general of Washington territory would expire on the 6th inst., the allotment to that territory would be withheld until a successor is appointed. The apportionment to the different states and territories, and an incident connected with the interview, were immediately telegraphed you. It appeared from the slip handed me that on April 8, 1885, the then chief clerk of the surveying division recommended how the $300,000 should be apportioned. It has therefore taken nearly one year for the commissioner to make up his mind on the approval of the recommendation. Heretofore it has been customary for the apportionment to be made the same month the appropriation was made, but from pencilings on the paper, which was the original recommendation of the surveying clerk, it appears that September 17 was the first time that Mr. Sparks had officially considered it. Looking at it casually, one would not deem it a stupendous task. With a few minor exceptions the amounts were all as first recommended by the clerk.

Although the commissioner has been almost inexcusably slow in the distribution of the surveying fund and in the issuance of patents to honest settlers he is not an incarnation of the devil as hundreds of newspapers would have the country believe. There is much to praise in his management of the land office. That he has checked wholesale evils is without question. The greatest trouble with him is that he is a theorist, and the word could be truthfully written with a capital. He is almost a land worshiper. His motto is, "The greatest good to the greatest number," but number with him relates to acres of land and not to individuals. He is [illegible] seemingly devoid of sympathy, and has but little confidence in his fellow men. [illegible] is not a dishonest or corrupt [illegible]. He has seemingly felt it incumbent on him to bear the Union upon his shoulders, but he has been less successful than was King Atlas when he shouldered the world. I have several times talked with him on different subjects and I think at every call he has voiced the expression, "I must have time to fully consider these subjects." He has taken time. His slowness in granting patents has almost bankrupted [illegible] of happy homes.

THE CRATER LAKE BILL.

The bill for the creation of Crater Lake national park, which has been introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Hermann, and in the senate by Mr. Dolph, is largely modeled after the bill creating a national park of the Yellowstone region. In the Yellowstone, however, there is no penalty for trespass, and experience has proved that without this it is almost impossible to prevent the spoliation of timber, destruction of game and mutilation of the geysers. Fifteen thousand dollars is appropriated yearly for the maintenance of Yellowstone park. Following is the Crater Lake bill entire:

Be it enacted, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled: that the tract of land surveyed and [illegible] in ranges [illegible] of the Willamette meridian in the state of Oregon and including Crater lake and Diamond lake is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart forever as a public or pleasure ground and forest reserve for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as the Crater Lake National park.

Sec. 2. That the reservation established by this act shall be under the control and custody of the secretary of the interior, whose duty it shall be to cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural curiosities and wonders within said park, and also for the protection of the timber from wanton depredation, the preservation of all kinds of game and fish, the punishment of trespassers, the removal of unlawful occupants and intruders, and the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to establish any settlement or residence within said reserve, or to engage in any mining, [illegible] or other enterprise or occupation therein, or to enter therein for any speculative purpose whatever; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than [illegible] and not more than $500 or by imprisonment not more than one year, and shall further be liable for all damages arising from any appropriation, waste, burning, or destruction of timber or other property of the United States in consequence of any such unlawful act: Provided, That said reservation shall be open to all scientists, excursionists, pleasure seekers, restaurant or hotel keepers for accommodation of visitors, and those making scientific researches, who shall be privileged to fish in all lakes and streams of water, and to use the necessary timber for camping purposes on said grounds, subject to such limitations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe.

Sec. 4. That the president be and he is hereby authorized to employ the military forces when necessary to aid in executing the provisions of this act.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

"No, I think that is in error," said the chief clerk of the U. S. treasury department to me the other day when I showed him a paragraph saying that in a letter to the senate the secretary of the treasury had stated that the money credited to the conscience fund amounted to date to $220,717.25. "Here, Joe," said he to a messenger, "take this gentleman to the division of public moneys and tell Mr. Daskam to give him the information he seeks."

"There is no separate conscience fund," said Mr. Daskam, in answer to my question. "The item in the secretary's letter must have read 'amounts received from unknown sources, conscience fund, etc.' The sums received from conscience stricken people are placed simply to the credit of the United States as are moneys from internal revenue, etc. No, it would be an almost endless task to look up letters from these people, as they are not filed separately, but along with others of even date. Let me see what my memory will do for you, however. You may have noticed the statement a day or two ago that $250 was received from an unknown person in New York city or Brooklyn. The government had before this received $500 from this same man, $250 on one day and $250 the following day. In his last letter he stated that he was still a debtor to the government and probably the next remittance would cancel the indebtedness. In this letter were also the words, 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. I have sown to the wind, I have reaped the whirlwind. May the Lord have mercy on a sinner.' No name was attached to the letter, but if I remember correctly a request was made that the amount received be given to the newspapers for publication. This is an unusual request. The senders being always unknown we cannot send them receipts, yet they want to learn in some manner that their remittance has reached its proper destination. The amounts come in a common letter as you would send a letter to a friend, the money being generally in treasury notes with sometimes a corner of the notes clipped off. In the $250 spoken of there was a small wedge-shaped piece cut out of each of the notes, the clippings being enclosed."

"Most of the money received is from ex-government officials, I presume?"

"Yes, most, but not all. Internal revenue and custom house officers, postmasters who have made false returns, district attorneys who have charged illegal fees, pension claimants who have received more than their just dues, men and women who have smuggled goods into the United States—all these classes have contributed from time to time. We receive many small sums from the latter class. Persons visiting foreign countries bring back more clothing than is permitted by law. It is in some manner concealed, oftentimes more for sport than anything else, from the eye of the custom officials. The traveler's step is free. Days, or weeks, or months pass, as the case may be, and they are not satisfied in their own minds that sport of this kind is in accord with upright living. The result is a remittance to the secretary of the treasury. The larger amounts, however, seem to be from persons who have been in possession of the money for years and have suddenly had their ideas of honesty changed by religious influence. Probably four-fifths of the letters received contain statements to the effect that the senders have sinned against the Lord and by squaring their accounts on earth they hope to have their accounts squared in heaven. We have received several letters from priests enclosing money that has been paid by penitents at the confessional. The names of the priests being given in these instances, we send receipts to them. Let me say, however, that probably not more than one person in a hundred who has defrauded the government ever becomes so conscience-stricken as to return his or her ill-gotten gains."

"Are sums less than $1 ever received?"

"A striking case in point, sir. We received just yesterday a letter enclosing four cents, two two-cent stamps, with the request that the amount be credited to the conscience fund. Miss Julian, will you look in that pigeon hole and see if there is anything to indicate where that letter came from?" said my informant to a clerk sitting near. The letter was silent on the subject, even the postmark on the envelope being by chance indistinguishable. "To get that four cents properly into the treasury," continued the speaker, "will cost the government about $10. You see what a paying transaction that is. Yes, we receive many sums varying from a few cents to a few dollars, but any sum under $10 is received at a loss to the government. Every amount must make its separate round of the department, have a warrant issued for its payment, etc."

"Are names ever enclosed with remittances?"

"I can recall but one case, and this is in a somewhat different line. An army officer living in Ohio while in the service, had an enlisted man perform the duties of a body servant and charged the government therefor, received the money and pocketed it. Not very long ago he sent a letter to the secretary of the treasury, stating the facts and enclosing $1400 or $1500. Subsequently his brother wrote to the department saying that he thought the sender of the money was hardly aware what he was doing, and he asked its return. A special treasury agent was detailed to examine into the case. Investigation seemed to show that the sender of the money was an applicant for a certain office in the state, that his army incident had become known to a few of his opponents, and the officer had probably sent the money, hoping that thereby all discussion of the matter would cease. The agent reported, however, that the amount paid by the government was larger than was justly due, and recommended the return of a certain sum. The department calculated the interest on the amount received by the agent, retained principal with interest and returned the balance to the sender. Yes, many amusing letters have been received in connection with the so-called conscience fund but I can recall none at present."

MR. DELL'S VISIT.

Sidney Dell reached Washington on the evening of the 4th inst. and left this morning for Georgia to visit his old home, which he has not seen for ten years. He expects to remain in that state about three weeks, when he will return here on his way to Oregon. Mr. Dell holds that Grover Cleveland is still president of the United States, that is, of a part of the United States. He is candid enough to say that as the executive has never been west he is not alive to the needs of the west, and that his long residence in New York has made him somewhat narrow minded.

It is really too bad that Mr. Dell was put to the trouble, expense and time of coming across the continent simply to be told that he could not be given the office upon which he had set his heart. Several Oregonians here could have given him that information at not one-half the cost, even if they could not have stated to a certainty who would be the appointee. But then,—well, we are all human. Mr. Dell was certainly energetic after he reached Washington. Indeed, his movements would remind one of the arrow of Acestes, which, when discharged by the Sicilian, moved so swiftly that it took fire with friction with the air. On the morning of the 6th he called, in company with Congressman Hammond, of Georgia, on the attorney general, and found that the papers for the district attorneyship had been made out and sent to the president two days before. Mr. Dell then made inquiry as to whether any nomination had been recommended, and received a reply from Mr. Garland that he had [illegible] the recommendation. He then visited the president in company with [illegible] of California. On being presented the president remarked, "Ah, I have heard of you, Mr. Dell." [illegible] sweet music to the ears of the [illegible] favorably [illegible] was then [illegible] the president [illegible] by Mr. Garland. The [illegible] day of [illegible]—the office expired on the 6th instant—and he be given a [illegible] view to plead his cause. [illegible] cated that he might if the office [illegible] the incumbent held until a successor was appointed. He had not examined [illegible] leaving Mr. Dell said [illegible] member me favorably, Mr. President [illegible] appointment of Judge McArthur [illegible] day, the president having [illegible] that the office would then become [illegible] Dell called at the White house [illegible] day, but did not see the president. McArthur's friends who interested [illegible] in his behalf were numerous and [illegible] Justice Field, of the supreme court, [illegible] more senators urged his appointment. Secretary of the Interior Lamar is [illegible] to have taken a friendly interest [illegible] mendation of friends. Before the [illegible] vice-president, Mr. Hendricks [illegible] appointee's name before the president, [illegible] King, Jr., an attorney of New York [illegible] sonal friend of the president, [illegible] cause, and there is another [illegible] it would not be judicious to speak [illegible] tively speaking never faltered [illegible] appointment was made. The judge [illegible] the convention that nominated [illegible] land for the presidency, his [illegible] ter of ex-senator Nesmith and [illegible] friends here—all these points had [illegible]. It is understood that Attorney-General [illegible] advocated the cause of Judge [illegible] found that Judge McArthur's [illegible] almost overpowering and at last [illegible] recommended the latter. Every [illegible] I have heard made by Oregonians [illegible] the appointment is thoroughly [illegible] even if their preferences were for [illegible] dates.

Let me insert the following without [illegible]. It is the first item in Bob Burdette's [illegible] the Brooklyn Eagle of a late date: [illegible] no law in Oregon forbidding [illegible] Sunday. What Oregon most needs is [illegible] forbidding people to labor on the [illegible] but rather one compelling some [illegible] at least three hours work during the [illegible] week."

A valuable work to Oregonians [illegible] ted, intend to visit, or wish [illegible] come acquainted with southeastern Alaska [illegible] one written by Miss E. R. Scidmore [illegible] ington correspondent of [illegible] happened to be on the Alaskan [illegible] Miss Scidmore made her first visit [illegible] the points of interest that she [illegible] I can unhesitatingly say that [illegible] published that anywhere near [illegible] hers in general information and [illegible] that at meets the wants of the tourist. [illegible] more will have a new edition [illegible] full supply will be sent to Oregon [illegible].

Something unique has just come [illegible] proceedings had in one of the [illegible] Oregon. There are a half-dozen [illegible] plicants for a certain presidential [illegible] candidate being less fortunate [illegible] than the rest an organized body [illegible] disposed women have sent a petition [illegible] Cleveland, praying that she will [illegible] in securing the appointment of a [illegible] unfortunate man.

PERSONAL.

Miss Failing returned to Washington [illegible] inst., and is now the guest of Col. John [illegible] sen. She yesterday assisted Mrs. [illegible] regular Thursday afternoon reception.

Joseph Jorgensen, of Walla Walla [illegible] to Washington the first of the week. [illegible] cipal business east was to secure aid [illegible] a projected road south from Spokane Falls [illegible] has been successful in his efforts [illegible] main here ten or twelve days longer.

A. M. Cannon, a banker of Spokane [illegible] reached the capital the 5th inst., and [illegible] the west to-day, stopping over [illegible] days at St. Paul en route home. He [illegible] terested in the railroad spoken of [illegible] Mohr, chief engineer of this road, left [illegible] terday for his home at Spokane Falls.

The uprising of the anti-Chinese [illegible] Seattle has been telegraphed [illegible] caused no little comment. It [illegible] prising if there is a sermon of [illegible] Washington next Sunday on the subject.

Senator John Sherman pre-empted [illegible] senate chamber last Monday. [illegible] territory, perfected a residence, [illegible] his claim and was granted a patent [illegible] ernment, all on one day. It was [illegible] a Sherman day. The manner and [illegible] which he defended the right of the [illegible] information on the files of the executive [illegible] ments relating to legislative business [illegible] ments was as honey to his political [illegible] is gall to his opponents. T. C. J.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Goldendale (W. T.) Sentinel.

"Who is responsible for the killing [illegible] man and the wounding of four others [illegible] during the recent riot is a matter [illegible] upon at some length by the [illegible] editor of which accuses, in a column [illegible] article, the deputy sheriffs who [illegible] do their duty, and were doing [illegible] that should be highly commended [illegible] zen in the land, of "murdering them" [illegible] an outrage [illegible] treasonable, mutinous and [illegible] thus attempt to incite a disregard [illegible] of his country among its more [illegible] ates, should be summarily dealt with.

If there is an officer in the [illegible] would surrender his weapons to [illegible] by a member of a mob, while [illegible] attempting to carry out an order [illegible] in a matter of such moment [illegible] was, there is no punishment that [illegible] severe for him. For this mob to [illegible] moment that they could simply [illegible] sheriff's posse at will is evidence [illegible] composed of an ignorant class, [illegible] had been led to believe that the [illegible] regard for the oath they had taken [illegible] would as readily disobey their orders [illegible] themselves in a position where they [illegible] only be termed as deserters, a crime [illegible] the war, was punishable only [illegible] the mob would to disobey the laws. [illegible] mouthed agitators, as a rule, took [illegible] be in some safe place when the [illegible] labor was being put to the test; [illegible] ing that if they came in forcible [illegible] the law and the officers of the law, [illegible] would be bloodshed, hence the [illegible] which we are compelled to come [illegible] of all other law abiding citizens [illegible] mulgators of the scheme to forcibly [illegible] Chinese from the principal cities [illegible] try, are jointly morally responsible [illegible] ing of [illegible] Stewart and the [illegible] of four other citizens of Seattle [illegible] of February, 1886, while [illegible] resisting officers and attempting [illegible] unlawful scheme jointly promulgated."

But One Interpretation.

[illegible] Oregonian.

The anti-Chinese "congress" [illegible] Portland a few days ago, resolved [illegible] Chinese of Portland must be gone [illegible] days. Either those who passed [illegible] don't mean to enforce what they [illegible] e so they did not mean to. If they [illegible] what they say they can only expect [illegible] intimidate and frighten away the [illegible] the best that can be said of their [illegible] such a falsehood is beneath the [illegible] say duty, if an American citizen [illegible] a question of grave public concern [illegible] the object may be partly accomplished [illegible] empty threat, and the frightened [illegible] leave but only in fear of the [illegible] coward and, however much we [illegible] the result, the method is worthy of [illegible]. The true, safe, trustworthy men [illegible] who are fit to make such a state [illegible] proud of—will not resort to tricks, [illegible] tion, to cowardly threats not [illegible] carried out in order to accomplish [illegible]. But suppose they meant it, [illegible] ng doubt did and are determined [illegible] the Chinese by force at the expiration [illegible] days? Do they not know that they [illegible] such thing, if the Chinamen resolve [illegible]? Do they not know that the whole [illegible] state, and, if need be, of the United [illegible] be arrayed against them and [illegible] they not foresee that they will [illegible] selves ridiculous, and be the cause [illegible] and injury to themselves? Are [illegible] aware that laws and treaties are [illegible] den and resolutions instigated and [illegible] tion only upon great provocation, [illegible] be felt and the common wrong [illegible] great, popular majority? No [illegible] crisis has arrived.

Edison's Bride.

New York World.

The marriage of Thomas A. Edison [illegible] nearer at hand than has been stated [illegible] to be Miss Mina Miller, aged 20, [illegible] ter of Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, [illegible] or of the Buckeye mower and reaper [illegible] dent of the Chautauqua assembly. [illegible] is estimated at $2,000,000. The [illegible] take place at Mr. Miller's house. [illegible] Only the immediate friends of [illegible] be invited to witness the ceremony. [illegible] is to take his bride to his [illegible] Fort Meyers, Fla., where they will [illegible] about the middle of April. Then [illegible] to Mr. Edison's new home in [illegible] N. Y., recently bought for $300,000. [illegible] has traveled extensively abroad. [illegible] she was attending Mrs. Johnson's [illegible] Boston, Mass., about a year ago, [illegible] met Mr. Edison at the home of [illegible] tary, Edward Gilliland.

nd he be given a semi-official lead his cause. The president he might if the office was one bent held until a successor was He had not examined that point Mr Dell said "[illegible] trust you will favorably, Mr President." The of Judge McArthur was signed president having doubtless ascertained office would then become vacant d at the White house again on did not see the president. 's friends who interested themselves half were numerous and influential eld, of the supreme court, and one ators urged his appointment of the Interior Lamar is understood ken a friendly interest on the n of friends Before the death of dent, Mr. Hendricks twice brought 's name before the president; an attorney of New York, and a nd of the president, advocated there is another influence of which ot be judicious to speak that compe- aking never faltered, never slept till the ent was made. The judge being a convention that nominated Mr. Cleve- presidency, his wife being a daugh- enator Nesmith and having many warm re—all these points had their bearing stood that Attorney-General Garland the cause of Judge Bronaugh until at Judge McArthur's influence erpowering and at last he virtually ded the latter Every expression ard made by Oregonians here is intment is thoroughly satisfactory ir preferences were for other can-

insert the following without comment rst item in Bob Burdette's column lyn *Eagle* of a late date "There Oregon forbidding manual labor What Oregon most needs is not a people to labor on the Sabbath day one compelling some of them to ree hours work during the rest of the

ble work to Oregonians who have d to visit, or wish otherwise to be nainted with southeastern Alaska n by Miss E. R. Scidmore, a Wash- rrespondent of enviable standing to be on the Alaskan steamer when more made her first visit, and knowing s of interest that she describes hesitatingly say that there is no book that anywhere near compares with neral information and of that kind the wants of the tourist. Miss Sci- have a new edition issued soon and will be sent to Oregon booksellers. ng unique has just come to light about zs had in one of the interior towns of There are a half-dozen prominent r a certain presidential office being less fortunate in some respects est an organized body of charitably women have sent a petition to the praying that she will interest herself g the appointment of a deserving te man

PERSONAL.

ling returned to Washington the s now the guest of Col John M yesterday assisted Mrs Dolph in her hursday afternoon reception. Jorgensen, of Walla Walla, returned gton the first of the week. His ness east was to secure aid in building road south from Spokane Falls. ccessful in his efforts He will ten or twelve days longer annon, a banker of Spokane Falls e capital the 9th inst., and leaves to-day stopping over three or four Paul en route home He is also the railroad spoken of Paul ef engineer of this road, left here his home at Spokane Falls. ising of the anti-Chinese element s been telegraphed us in full and little comment. It will not be there is a sermon or two preached ext next Sunday on the subject. John Sherman pre-empted the imber last Monday He filed on perfected a residence, proved up on and was granted a patent by the all on one day It was pre-eminently e day. The manner and force with defended the right of the senate to on on the files of the executive depart- ating to legislative business or appoint- re as honey to his political friends but his opponents. T C JUDKINS.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Goldendale (W T) Sentinel.

is responsible for the killing of one he wounding of four others" at Seattle recent riot, is a matter that is dwelt some length by the Tacoma *News*, the which accuses, in a column and a half e deputy sheriffs who were sworn to duty, and were doing it in a manner d be highly commended by every land, of "murdering them." This is ons view to take of the matter, it is e, mutinous, and the man who would mpt to incite a disregard for the law try among his more ignorant asso- d be summarily dealt with. is an officer in the territory er his weapons to be taken from him ber of a mob, while that officer was to carry out an order of the court er of such moment as the recent is no punishment that would be him For this mob to presume for hat they could simply ride over ease at will is evidence that it was of an ignorant class, and that they ed to believe that the officers had the oath they had taken, that they eadily disobey their orders and place in a position where they might ned as deserters, a crime that during was punishable only by death uld to disobey the laws. These itators, as a rule, took good care safe place when the fruits of their eing put to the test, they well knew hey came in forcible contact with the officers of the law, that there bloodshed, hence the conclusion re compelled to come, as well as that law abiding citizens, is that the f the scheme to forcibly eject the the principal cities of the ter- only morally responsible for the Stewart and the serious wounding r citizens of Seattle on the 9th day , 1886, while riotously, unlawfully cers and attempting to execute heme jointly promulgated by them.

But One Interpretation

[illegible] Oregonian hinese congress," assembled ew days ago, resolved that all the [illegible] must be gone within forty those who passed such a resolu- to enforce what they resolved, [illegible] If they did not mean and but only passed the resolution and frighten away the Chinamen can be said of their action is that hood is beneath the dignity, not to an American citizen in dealing with of grave public concern Possibly ay be partly accomplished by this , and the frightened Chinamen may uch a threat is the weapon of a however much we may rejoice e method is worthy of only censure [illegible] the citizens make such a state as we may be not resort to tricks, to intimidate ardly threats not intended to be m let it accomplish a desired end e they meant it, as some of these , and are determined to drive out y force at the expiration of forty ey not know that they can do no if the Chinamen resolve to stay? know that the whole power of the need be, of the United States, will gainst them and crush them? Do see that they will only make them- or, and be the cause of trouble the city and state? Are they not aws and treaties are to be overrid- olutions instigated and set in mo- n great provocation, which must the common wrong resisted by a ar majority? No such extreme ved

Edison's Bride

New York World.

age of Thomas A. Edison is much than has been stated The bride Mina Miller aged 20, second daugh- Miller of Akron, Ohio, the great keye mower and reaper, and pos- antauqua assembly. His fortune at $2,000,000. The wedding will Mr Miller's house February ediate friends of the family will witness the ceremony Mr. Edison s bride to his country home near , where they will remain until le of April Then they will go 's new home in Llewellyn Park y bought for $300,000 Miss Miller extensively abroad It was while ding Mrs Edison's seminary in , about a year ago, that she first in ac[illegible] of his private secre- Gilliland

ORROWED BRILLIANTS.

cerpts from the Leading Literary Reviews.

ary, Social, Scientific and Personal—A Budget of Good Reading

About forty years ago Mr. Grote began the practice of resetting the old Greek names, but his spelling has not commended itself to the world. There seems much to be said for Themistokles and Kleon, but when we were asked to write Korkyra and Krete we felt that the filiation of Corcyra and Crete with Latin and the modern tongues was needlessly disturbed. [illegible]the, Kilikia, Pendikles, Katana seemed rather [illegible] and too subversive. And if Sophokles and Sokrates are right, why Æschylus and [illegible] of Aischulos and Aineias? Besides, in lieu of [illegible], on what ground stop short at a k, saving [illegible] vowels to a Latin corruption? The [illegible] Greeks call the author of the [illegible] Iliad"—Omeros, and the victor of Marathon—Meltiades, and it is highly [illegible] that this is far nearer the true pronunciation than are Homer and Miltiades. To be consistent, we shall have to talk of Aias, [illegible] Purrhos, Lukourgos, Thoukudides, [illegible] Aischulos and Kirke, wantonly interrupting the whole Græco-Roman tradition. And if we plunge into biography into a hopeless [illegible] we shall stray even further from the [illegible] dent preparation. In the result English literature has rejected the change with an [illegible] sense that it would involve us in an [illegible] and would to no sufficient purpose break [illegible] tradition which bound Greece with [illegible] both with Europe in literary customs. [illegible] would have all true men speak of [illegible] and of the Kurfurst of Koln [illegible] Prag, Regensburg and Schleswig [illegible] then he is quite willing to [illegible] like any common person about [illegible] and the Koran, of Clovis [illegible] of a Duke of Brunswick, and of [illegible] dukes of Savoy, he Anglicizes Mar- [illegible] Preussen, Oesterreich, and Sachsen, nay, [illegible] ly talks about Charlemagne at Aix-la-[illegible] Tradition and English literature [illegible] a fact too strong for him except where he [illegible] to be particularly affectionate or unusu- [illegible] I venture to think that Freiburg and Cologne are names so deeply imbedded in English speech that there is nothing at [illegible] or impressive in the effort to uproot [illegible] by foreign words which the mass of Englishmen cannot pronounce It is ridiculous to [illegible] "the Kurfurst of Koln" It should be "der Kurfurst von Koln." But then, we had better write in German at once —Frederick Harrison, in the Nineteenth Century.

A LITTLE DINNER AND A DINNER PARTY.

Thackeray, in "Mr. Brown's Letters to his Nephew," lays down the law that "mutton is as good as venison—beefsteak, if you are hungry, as good as turtle—bottled ale, if you like it, to [illegible] as good as champagne, there is no delicacy in the world which M. Francatelli or M. [illegible] can produce which I believe to be better than toasted cheese. I have seen a dozen of epicures at a grand table forsake every French [illegible] for that delicacy for a boiled leg of pork and pease pudding. You can but be hungry, and [illegible] and be happy." All of which is very well, but if you were to ask a dozen epicures to dine and give them nothing but leg of pork and pease pudding, or if you were to set down a party of people to whom you wished to show some of the civilities which custom and society demand, and will demand to the end of time, to herrings and hashed mutton, would it may be permissible to think, not be [illegible] in your guests if they were not altogether satisfied with the entertainment provided for them Both Thackeray and the earlier [illegible] in the passages just quoted, were obviously confusing two branches of their subject, and were not sufficiently mindful of the fact that "a little dinner" which they had in their minds, and a "dinner party," against which they were inveighing, are two entirely separate and distinct institutions, which are subject to entirely opposite conditions and between which there is no sort of analogy —All the Year Round.

POETRY AND IMAGINATION.

It is to the imagination that the first conception of every true poem is due Some external object, either animate or inanimate, either a face or a landscape, sends a rush of emotion to the poet's soul and kindles his imagination. What Turgenieff says of himself is probably true of most great poets and novelists, that they never start from the idea, but always from the object. The imagination being thus called into exercises its powers by an instantaneous and involuntary process. It transports the poet from the world of sense to the spiritual world beyond, it reveals to him as in a vision the inward meaning of the sensuous fact which has aroused his emotions, while in one and the same moment the vision is embodied in the form of a poem, the general idea of which, along with the rhythmical movement, flashes upon the poet instantaneously Then follows the "accomplishment of verse," the filling up the details of the poet's design, in order to communicate his vision to those denser intelligences which lack the "divine faculty" With the true poet, to borrow the words used by Monro, of Catullus, "there is no putting together of pieces of mosaic with him the completed thought follows at once upon the emotion, and the consummate form and expression rush to embody the thought forever."—Macmillan's Magazine

THE DAWN OF WORSHIP

The "dawn of worship" is to be found in the [illegible] hatchets and other rude implements deposited with the dead, as by modern savages, implying to some sort of belief in spirits and in a future existence. This clearly prevailed in the Neolithic, and possibly in the immensely older Paleolithic period, though the evidence for the latter is at present very weak, and the first object which can be affirmed with any certainty to be an idol or attempt to represent a deity dates only from the Neolithic period, as do cannibal feasts, which can be proved to have not infrequently accompanied the interment of important chiefs For anything beyond this we have to descend to the historical period and turn to [illegible] monuments, myths and sacred books The earliest records by far are those of the Egyptian tombs of the first four dynasties, and they tell us little more than this, that with a highly developed civilization the idea of a future life was [illegible] that of a continuance of the present life in a tomb which was made to resemble the deceased's actual house, and with surroundings which repeated his actual belongings, while the [illegible] complicated Egyptian mythology of symbolized gods and deified animals was of later origin If we turn to the earliest mythologies of the Aryan and of the mixed Semitic and races of western Asia we find them plainly originating, to a great extent in the personification of natural force, mainly of the sun, on which are engrafted ideas of family, tribal and national gods and of deified heroes. Sometimes, as the original meaning of the names and attributes of these gods came to be forgotten, these [illegible] branched out into innumerable fables [illegible] later times, among more simple and severe races, or with more philosophic minds in the inner circle of a hereditary priesthood [illegible] of polytheism were rejected, and the idea prevailed, either of a unity of nature implying a single author, or of such a preeminence [illegible] a national god over all others as [illegible] different path to the same result [illegible] the real merit of the Jewish [illegible] Hebrew scriptures [illegible] earlier, and retained [illegible] the less philosophical [illegible] of the ancient world [illegible] which they can [illegible] such the literal accuracy [illegible] inspiration and miraculous [illegible] venerable books may be [illegible] —S. Laing, in Fortnightly Review

VIRGINIAN [illegible]

Speaking broadly, and speaking [illegible] person of Virginia with what [illegible] for there is in all classes, with [illegible] exceptions, a conspicuous lack of the [illegible] intellectual vitality which [illegible] communities elsewhere. [illegible] from house to house and rarely see a [illegible] except maybe a stray [illegible] novel, [illegible] family [illegible] England a century ago. There is [illegible] less on the point of self-cultivation than [illegible] easy to imagine [illegible] school, and the knowledge [illegible] general, there seems to drop from [illegible] less clerk. As for the boys—well, [illegible] English man may be [illegible] too much time in [illegible] exercise, his Virginian contemporary [illegible] equal justice be accused of wasting [illegible] much time in riding [illegible] other gossiping, tea drinking [illegible] leverage is more [illegible] young ladies As for the girls, the [illegible] their lives appears to be to have a good time When they fall in [illegible] accomplishing their [illegible] they languish, and consider themselves [illegible] entitled to the compassion they receive Even, [illegible] has its exception, but in this case the exception [illegible] occurs all too seldom Notwithstanding [illegible] the poverty which reigns in most Virginian households, it is rare indeed when the daughters of the house are expected to take any part in the domestic toils. Their duties are deemed all fulfilled by sitting in the parlor, attired too often in a manner altogether out of proportion to the family means and the exceeding simplicity of their surroundings, and chattering to their beaux. Into the sanctity of this parlor no married or elderly woman dares to penetrate. As much care is taken to isolate the young people as we in England take to provide them with chaperones Southerners see nothing funny in these barefaced preparations for flirtation, and the fashion of determined isolation prevails even in the cities It was only the other day that a Philadelphia girl, while talking with enthusiasm of a pleasant visit she had lately paid to Baltimore, alluded to the amused embarrassment when called upon to submit herself to this peculiar custom She entirely failed to see why no one should enter the parlor in which she was entertaining her young men callers without offering her an apology —Mrs Nicholl, in the Fortnightly Review

AN ANTISEPTIC CLIMATE

One of the most curious results of my observation is that the climate of Damaraland possesses what we might call an antiseptic character for several months of every year The quality is in attendance of the long annual drouth. Every living thing suffers during that period from the excessive heat and much comfort is [illegible], even in the shade, while in places exposed to the warm winds the thermometer has risen to 1[illegible]0 degrees and the sand [illegible] for six months, by [illegible] so hot that I have seen eggs hardened in it This arid heat is opposed to the propagation of ferment, for it dries up everything that is exposed to the wind before it has time to stir No manifestations of tuberculosis are known Wounds of every kind heal remarkably quickly and well, without enough suppuration taking place to make the bandages stick. The manner in which large, neglected wounds heal of themselves would form an interesting study for a professional surgeon. I observed a case of a Herero whose right lower arm had been shattered in battle by a musket ball The healing process had worked itself out in such a way that the whole lower arm, with all its muscles, had become withered and useless, while the upper arm bone was whole and covered at its lower end only with the brown skin All the muscles and ligaments of the elbow joint had vanished, while the shoulder muscles remained, so that the unpleasant spectacle was presented of the man appearing to gesticulate with his bones A woman lived at our station whose feet had been barbarously cut off in some war several years before, so that her captors might more easily get off the iron ornaments which the Herero women wear on their ankles. Although the woman had to lie helpless for a long time, her wounds eventually healed up, and now she has been hopping around on her knees for thirty years —C. G. Buttner, in Popular Science Monthly.

ÆSCHYLUS AND SHAKESPEARE

The Greek and the Englishman had something in common besides genius The roseate glow that comes in the dawn of a nation's life was around them both. Æschylus lived in that brief gleam of splendor between the war which made Greeks discover that Greece was a unity and the war in which they forgot it. Shakespeare lived in that steady, increasing radiance when England first awoke to feel her power and delight in her freedom Both were animated by an awakening national life, both sung the glories of their country. But how strikingly the resemblance brings out the difference. We may take Henry V. as a sort of symbol of Shakespeare's pride in England the hero king shines forth as a type of all that should gather up the loyalty, the patriotism of a subject of Elizabeth, his portrait is painted in Shakespeare's richest hues, and set in his clearest light. The whole play is full of a glowing pride in England, and defiance to her enemies, and this feeling finds its focus in the conqueror of Agincourt, the glory of king and is summed up in the glory of an Englishman But, when we turn to the play in which the like sense of a nation's triumph bursts forth in the verse of Æschylus—like, but infinitely greater, for even the new sense of freedom, when the black thunder cloud of the Armada rolled away, must have been feeble in comparison with the raptures that succeeded Salamis—when we turn to the play in which that rapture of relief is commemorated, we remark with surprise that while it is filled with the names of Persians, real or invented, Æschylus has studiously avoided the name of a single Greek That concrete embodiment of national pride, which was indispensable to the Englishman, was abhorrent to the Athenian He is absorbed by a religious sense of the invisible bond which made his people one, of the divine power which had fought on their side "Who is their shepherd and their master? Who leads them to the fight?" asks the mother of Xerxes, and we can imagine what an overpowering thrill of emotion went through the crowd of spectators as they heard the answer given by the humbled foes of Greece "They are subjects of no man." Loyalty was a feeling which would have roused nothing but dread in an Athenian The subject of reverence was the city—the invisible would endure no rivalry on the part of the visible. Æschylus was recounting the events in which he had borne a part, and doubtless the honor of the warrior was dearer to him than the honor of the poet. Yet all the more is felt that the interest of the drama of the deliverance of Greece must center in a throne filled by no visible form. Shakespeare makes the most of Henry V.; Æschylus does not take cognizance of the very existence of Miltiades or Themistocles —The Contemporary Review.

EARLY ENGLISH DOCTORS

The history of British medicine is not a very old one It begins, one may say, with the man who founded the London college of physicians, but with that act constituted medicine forever as a distinct profession, instead of the alternative pursuit of apothecaries, barbers, herbalists and other nondescripts. This founder of British medicine was one Thomas Linacre, who combined the offices of tutor and physician to Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, in the year 1501 He was born in Linacre, near Chesterfield, educated at Canterbury, and afterward went to Oxford, where he practiced as a tutor, and numbered among his pupils the great Sir Thomas More. Later he went to Italy, where he made valuable acquaintances—among others Lorenzo de Medici, who admitted him to the companionship in study and amusement of his own sons After receiving the degree of M. D. at Padua, Linacre came back to Oxford, and was also incorporated M. D. there. After the death of Prince Arthur, Linacre abandoned tutorial work for the serious study and practice of medicine, and in the time of Henry VIII we find him the chief royal physician, numbering among his patients Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Warham, and Fox, bishop of Winchester It was at his sole exercise that the Royal college of physicians was incorporated, whereby all the physicians and surgeons in London were united as one "faculty," with a president, a common seal, and the power to hold lands, and the function of holding examinations in medicine, controlling the practice of physic, correcting its professors and punishing offenders This last power was [illegible], and probably was so until in a subsequent reign a special statute was passed directing jailers to receive persons committed by the college for selling "faulty apothecary wares." Another statute decreed that no person except a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge should be permitted to practice physic in England unless examined and approved by the president and [illegible] members of the College of Physicians Linacre himself was the first president, and held the office until his death, which occurred in 1524 He left his house [illegible] to the college, which [illegible] until 1860 —All the Year Round

THE S[illegible] OF A PLEASANT [illegible]

Lord Erskine and Curran met at dinner [illegible] house The royal host directed the conversation to the profession of the guests [illegible] Erskine took the lead [illegible] he, "need be ashamed [illegible] profession [illegible] myself, I feel no degradation [illegible] has [illegible] only [illegible] Curran was [illegible] calls for his [illegible] to be [illegible] hardly thought my [illegible] perhaps it was—perhaps I am a better [illegible] instance of its advantages than his lordship He was ennobled by birth [illegible] to it, but it has, [illegible] a person raised the son of [illegible] to the [illegible] of his prince "—Temple Bar

Sam Jones on Progress[illegible]

From his Sermon at [illegible]

You stop that progressive euchre business [illegible] If you will play cards, then [illegible] that progressive euchre business I [illegible] As certain as God reigns [illegible] nothing Whenever you start a game [illegible] with a party on this side and a party on that [illegible] a prize that you are to play for that is just as much gambling as if the prize was a [illegible] dollar bill I am playing a game of [illegible] for a thing that is put up. In progressive euchre is gambling as sure as I stand here to-day, and nobody but gamblers play it [Great applause] And sister I would have to send you down to hell with the stigma on you that you lived and died a gambler.

A MANUFACTURER SPEAKS.

The Experience of One who has Tried and Succeeded.

The Conditions of Manufacture Among Us—How Success in Producing and Marketing may be Accomplished

PORTLAND, Or., Feb 1[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

With your consent I desire to convey to your many readers through the columns of your valuable paper, an answer to "Kripps's" remarks published in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN of February 14, on the subject of manufactures.

"Kripps's" efforts are much appreciated, but as an experienced manufacturer of many years standing, I widely differ with him on many points

He says that he is not one of those people who believe that Portland is destined to become a great city He then contradicts himself by saying that "If let alone she will from natural position, surroundings, etc, etc, achieve her own greatness I say if it be true that successful results are expected from natural surroundings, why not help nature and make sure of these successful results? Right now is the proper time to begin the helping, or otherwise some fine day the people will be awakened to their sorrow to find out that they are indeed too late to begin. One point in evidence of this can already be shown and that is that very important industry of the smelting works, which has been talked of so much and which should have been erected at some point near Portland before one was started elsewhere The common objections were that the railroad companies would not give favorable rates for transportation and also the question whether there are sufficient ores to run such works. To the first I say, how is it that ores can be sent from the Coeur d'Alene mines to San Francisco, passing our doors and still made to pay as I have been reliably informed

Again, how can it be said there is not enough ore in the Pacific Northwest, when we see the chances are very favorable that there will soon be three smelting works erected in this section instead of one large one centered here One as I hear, is already up, one is much talked of in Spokane Falls and I may tell the intelligent readers of your paper not to be surprised when they read the item in THE OREGONIAN some morning of such works having been commenced there, for the people of that future prosperous city are wide awake and full of energy. The last of the three, but not the least, will be apt to spring up in the Baker City country. When all this is done then our people will make the excuse that we are too late and so we will ever be too late unless we show and display more energy. The idea of anyone saying there is not enough ore in this section is absurd I would like some one to point out any other section in the whole country that is equal in extent to the northwest section of the Pacific slope, that has more mineral-containing mountains than it

POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES.

"Kripps" says that the question of population is the one to be first considered in relation to manufactures. As a practical manufacturer and with the population that we now have to supply, I say this question is a secondary one in my estimation. When THE OREGONIAN first began urging the people of this city to awaken to their senses and to foster manufacturing industries, it did not say or mean that we should start button or calico printing factories, pins, needles, or tack factories, nor could such inference be drawn from its remarks, but it did recommend that industries that could be successfully carried on with our present population should be at once started that is, making such goods as are daily consumed and are now brought here in car load lots from the east, and these goods are quite numerous On this basis, with me, the first question would be to obtain a thorough experienced and reliable mechanic or foreman who well understood his business, and he would soon be able to get and classify all the hands required. Then the necessary capital that would be required to run this industry, and I think by strict attention to business and with the prospect that our population will increase in full proportion in the future with what it has in the past five years there can be no doubt of its final success, although one must not expect to start such an industry to-day and make dividends in six months, for no business can be built up at once

EXPERIENCE OF A LOCAL MANUFACTURER

I can tell "Kripps" that when I started a factory in this city, the first year I made no gain I can also tell him that the products of my factory were then not more than 2000 packages of my class of goods for the first year, and being obliged to sell my goods at high prices, there not being a large enough market for my class of goods I had a hard battle to fight to keep the California manufacturers from driving me from the field But as time passed and the market increased enough to enable me to put my goods on the market at lower prices, expenses decreasing as the output became larger, I became master of the field and succeeded in driving the California goods entirely out of the market, so that their products in this line have ceased to be shown here for some years past and I was left in undisputed possession of the field

Next came the eastern competition, and as I said before, the production of my first years at or in business was only 2000 packages, but as I had now reached a point where my output was 1[illegible]000 packages, I was enabled to compete with my eastern competitors and am able to hold them at bay At the opening of the transcontinental lines to this point, the people thought they were going to get goods from the east for a mere song, and commenced buying here, but they soon found their mistake and have come back again for my goods

I can also tell "Kripps" that I helped [illegible] another industry and with the latter one had about the same experience as with the former, and found out that it meant work for six months and then shut down for six months for want of a market for our goods But I am glad to say that this same industry is now moving along smoothly and successfully To do all of this I had to do a great deal of studying and hard work For instance, to hold the market I had a [illegible] among my Front street [illegible], but if they should hear of any change in prices [illegible] I did not buy elsewhere but I give [illegible] the preference at whatever it would cost him to lay the goods down here, and I am happy to say that most of them have always done so. In these five years we have had some good successful years, and have again gone through one very hard and trying one, but it does not do to become discouraged, but one must put all his energies into the work and try to weather it as long as he can and better times are [illegible]

[illegible] HOME MANUFACTURE

"Kripps" seems to think that there is not enough [illegible] for any more factories to start here, but I say there are many branches that could be carried on successfully in which skilled labor could be utilized on all the year and enough raw material used for many different industries that would enable us to buy to as good advantage as any one can Do not the eastern and any other manufacturing institutions have to [illegible] large space and do they not have insurance and storage to pay. In regard to the [illegible] and the eastern manufacturers being able to lay goods here at the same prices which [illegible] thus manufactured here, "Kripps" also [illegible] that labor now is [illegible] that it was formerly I have some [illegible] white hands working for me in the places of Chinamen formerly employed and [illegible] working for the same pay per piece as the Chinamen did, yet they make double the wages owing to their physical superiority and their [illegible] that the work [illegible] but wages [illegible] what [illegible] prevents us from [illegible] many [illegible] half of the hands [illegible] and balance [illegible] many of whom are growing up in [illegible] in your paper [illegible] that a [illegible] answer, and they would be willing to take employment at any wages. Men [illegible] afraid of incurring risks, etc., "Kripps," and you have increased their timidity by your expressions when they need to be encouraged.

Two men have only asked me if I knew where they could safely invest their surplus money and I know there must be many others in like [illegible] if some one would start some of these [illegible] it seems to me that there would be no difficulty in having the stock in [illegible] taken when it could be shown and explained that it is not some wild cat transaction [illegible] but a legitimate business and [illegible] would have access to the books of the [illegible] every day in the year and thus see the condition of their investment and be able to satisfy themselves and the timid capitalists that manufacturing is not such a dangerous venture as it has been set out to be. Make inquiries of R G Dun or Bradstreet's mercantile agencies and they will furnish you with correct statistics showing that the manufacturing business carried on in a legitimate manner does not show nearly as many failures in proportion as the general merchandise business

It is true that whatever is started must necessarily be on a small scale at first, but it matters not, start that which can be done and keep increasing as we go along When merchandising was first commenced in Portland, surely there were not 200 business houses open at once, but probably only one or two Count the number now So when manufacturing was first started here, all the factories did not start at once, nor on their present scale, but one followed another, and each kept increasing their capacity as the demand for their goods required

What we want is to keep adding small factories until our field increases, and then we can add to the capacity as it becomes necessary. It may not be much at first, but every little addition helps

The goods that we can most readily sell on the borders of the eastern limits of our field are the goods manufactured by us or goods that are brought by sail direct to our port, and this is for two simple reasons

First—We can manufacture many articles as cheap as they can possibly be laid down from the east

Second—The dealers naturally infer that we are able to do this with their own manufactures, but with goods that are brought from the east by rail and that passes their doors in reaching us, even if we offer these goods at the same prices as the eastern houses will charge them, which is the case with a great many articles, they are apt to dispute our ability to do so and think they should be able to buy just as cheap as we do It is true there is a very small margin left on such goods, but then there is a profit all the [illegible]

OPPOSITION FROM STOREKEEPERS

As regards to the opposition from consumers and bitterness against home products I do not find it so in my line I took time to inform myself from the firm referred to by "Kripps" in his article as handling the woodenware (and who, by the way, are also half owners in the factory, manufacturing the woodenware) and they tell me their experience in this matter has been the same as mine I find that the prejudice and opposition does not as a general thing come from the consumers, for usually the consumer does not call for a particular article by a particular brand, but nine times out of ten takes whatever the storekeeper recommends or takes a notion to give them He hands the article to his customer saying, here is a very good thing, Gittings's pack, Kirk's soap or Folger's spices, as the case may be, and the customer usually takes it I do not blame the consumer entirely, but mostly the distributing agent who has the most power It is exactly as "Kripps" says in the case of the large hardware houses, and the local rope and wooden ware factories. There must be some reason for this What it is in the former I cannot tell, but as regards the latter, the woodenware house referred to makes the following explanation.

They say "Kripps" is much mistaken as regards to the quantity of either kind used for while the house that brings the eastern goods in competition with the local is selling three car loads of such ware, the home house disposes of at least twenty car loads. They also say that the home goods sell by far the best. The other house will only use the local goods when their customer gives them positive orders to send no other but the local star brand. This is not because they are not as cheap or as good as any others made anywhere, but simply because the home goods have imprinted on them the stamp of the home factory, which stamp would give them away to their patrons, and they fear that in such case they would lose their patrons, for they would say we can buy our goods direct from the home manufacturers and there is no use going to second hands for them This is the true reason why eastern goods in this line are pushed Customers objected so much to this eastern ware that it compelled that other institution to bring California ware of equal quality to that of the local to this market and endeavor to sell it in opposition to the local, but it cost too much, and being unprofitable, could not be pushed. Now we see some goods of the same line coming from the factory recently started in Tacoma With this house it seems to matter not where the goods come from, so long as it is not home manufactured goods bearing the local label or brand It does seem a little inconsistent for anyone to bring such goods from the places mentioned—Tacoma and San Francisco—for this same local factory here has been shipping their products to both places for the last two years

As regards spices and soaps I have not had the time to post myself so well, but I do know that both of these branches are carried on in California on quite a large scale and have a very large amount of capital invested in them, especially in the spice business, to which line tea is generally added, which enable San Francisco firms to make large sales, and their increased business justify them in incurring large expenses which they use for their traveling salesmen of whom four or five canvass the Pacific Northwest from January 1 to December 1 of each year This is what hurts our local institutions so much, among whom I find only one house that has a traveling salesman on the road, and I believe that house is getting the largest share of the business

Is it supposed that just because we manufacture, we must necessarily have the whole business of the Pacific Northwest coast, even if the jobbers do all for us that they can, as in a great many cases they do Not so by any means but we must keep up to the customs of our California and eastern competitors or we will get left every time

Let anyone go through the stores in this city and you will find a large proportion of our local goods represented, and why? Simply because the local manufacturers solicit hard and often for it Bring outside the city and vicinity, and our local goods are hardly to be seen

"Kripps" thinks that if additional manufacturing industries were started, they, with the ones already established, would not amount to much, but if he would go around and canvass the number employed at the 11[illegible] shops and factories that are reported by R G Dun & Co as now running in this city, he would soon find out that, although we have no extra large manufacturing industries established here, there are yet a much larger number of hands employed daily in our home factories than he has any idea of.

MEET THE MARKET

In regard to that portion of "Kripps's" remarks relative to boycotting people who do not use home products I will say that while that would benefit me personally, I must say that I am opposed to that principle, and in my opinion boycotting should never be used in any case Let every one stand or fall according to their own merits Factories that need that kind of help will not succeed, any way.

"Kripps" says that a Salem home industry obstructor (as I call such men) told him that Chicago spices were preferred because they were labeled neater and looked better upon the shelves Whose fault is this? If this is all that is needed to overcome in this case, why do not our spice men go out every now and then and find out for themselves what is required and if a nicer label will sell the goods, as in some cases they undoubtedly will, why not put them on Surely a better label will not cost so very much more This [illegible] is all [illegible] but we must not only manufacture but must also watch with the keenest eye the smallest improvements that will help to sell our goods

Why does not the Oregon Cracker company complain about people not using their goods. It is because they make as good an article as any other section can make and have watched all improvements elsewhere and promptly followed them Also because they never allow themselves to be undersold, and above all because they keep their traveling men in the field dogging the California competitor until the latter threw up the sponge and leaves the home concern master of the field, except in very few cases where you find every large merchandising agent who is a traitor to home industries, and remember that the above named institution had a very discouraging beginning and a hard fight to make, but, as in that case, energy will win every time

CAPITAL

Now a word in regards capital As I said before, two people have asked me if I could tell them where they could profitably invest some of their money and I dare say there are four or five hundred people in this city in like situation. The question is, how to get together such people and have them study the problem of how they should invest their money to their profit and to the profit of the community at large. Just figure that each contributes $1000, what a handsome capital it would make with that a large number of small industries could be carried on and there would be sufficient capital without looking to the banks to do it all I believe the banks are already doing their share, if not in one way then in another, if not openly then secretly One of the two men referred to have went so far as to ask me what I thought of the advisability of his purchasing that old paper mill near Troutdale. I told him what I thought of it

Here is one other point I desire to make here and that is why some people do not stop to consider how many others are already engaged in a line of business before they undertake it themselves, but are ready to follow in the same line whether there is room to duplicate such work or not in our already well known limited field, instead of looking for something that is not already established here They usually find out their mistake when too late to retract without loss.

In conclusion I will say that any industry that the present population will support, that has an experienced and reliable man at its head, with the proper capital, push and energy, will unquestionably in the end meet with success and be a source of profit to the owners and benefit to the community at large.

MANUFACTURER.

BANCROFT'S ALASKA.

THE WORKS OF HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT HISTORY OF ALASKA 1730-1885 Vol XXXIII, 8vo, xxxviii, 775 pp San Francisco A L Bancroft & Co.

The task set himself by Mr Bancroft beginning with his "Native Races," and continued in the historical series, of which this volume forms a part, is truly prodigious. His methods are not concealed, and whether they be deemed inadequate to the production of the best type of historical work or not, it would be difficult to devise other methods by which his desired result could be attained within the compass of a lifetime The elimination of the personal equation of subordinate compilers must always be a task of difficulty, and upon success in this particular the homogeneity and literary quality of the product must depend When, as in the present instance, the rough hewing of much of the material has necessarily been confided to one pair of hands, a Russian translator, the personal equation becomes an element which fairly forces itself upon the analytical reviewer. Its effect upon the work, beneficial or otherwise, will be considered later. Putting this aside, there can be no question as to the value and importance of the volume for all engaged in historical studies, and especially when the lapse of time shall have given an historical perspective to the later scenes of its panorama.

Mr Bancroft remarks in the preface—"A most untenanted except by savages can a country without a people furnish material for a history?" A question which he answers: "This America of the Russians has its little century or two of history, [illegible] interesting to the story of future life and progress on its borders as to every nation its infancy should be" Can we paint in a few bold strokes the initial and the impact of the premonitory groundswell of civilization on these rock bound shores It began, like the earthquake waves of Krakatoa, in a far distant land The interests and passions involved in the conquest of Siberia, the flood of patriotism, avarice, ambition, duty, lust, and the spirit of adventure—embodied in a horde of coarse and sturdy Cossacks—its sluices shattered by the sword of Yermak, swept eastward across half a world of tundra, and only culminated on the further borders of the North Pacific Arrived at the Kamtchatkan seaboard, the return of the enfeebled remnants of Behring's expedition gave the signal to which the Siberian traders responded like an advancing column of predatory ants. In frail shallops, tied together with strips of raw hide and calked with moss, they pushed out into the almost unknown sea to the islands of the sea otter and fur seal Blood and rapine marked their tracks Individuals or whole companies bit the dust beneath the darts of the savage, hurled in desperate, but ineffectual resistance. But the progress of the column was not stayed. Fortunes were grasped, of which ocean, by shipwreck, took toll. With success came internal conflict as the supply of fur animals became precarious, different expeditions fought for territory The craft of the merchant took up its role of conciliator, or monopolizer, and the power of law, the influence of rulers, began to make itself felt. Exploring expeditions were organized, information reached high places, the Russian American company came into existence by imperial will The great monopoly, like its counterparts in Hudson bay or the East Indies, represented another stage of the tide, with its ebb and fluctuations It found its Warren Hastings in Alexander Baranoff, a bankrupt Siberian trader, who for thirty years controlled its destinies Shrewd, far-sighted, energetic, unsparing of himself in service, liberal in potations, coarse of life, but of unshaken probity, this man raised towns and villages, fought savages and mutinous Russians, built a fleet of sea-going ships, established stations from Behring sea to California would, but for mishaps, have annexed the Sandwich islands, laid a basis for trade with American and Asiatic ports, enabled the regular payment of dividends by his company, and died at Batavia on his way to Russia, poor and superseded in his 7[illegible]d year

To the natural difficulties of his position were added the scarcity of supplies, often cut off by shipwreck, innumerable quarrels of subordinates difficulties with imperial officials bent on reforms, or with missionary priests hardly less coarse fibred than himself, and the insulting conduct of naval officers to him as a man not ennobled Foreign traders came upon the coast, largely from the United States, and carried off cargoes of valuable furs, besides raising [illegible] In the main, this indomitable man conquered his way, and, rude and brutal as he was at times, must be acknowledged to have been of no ordinary calibre After Baranoff's reign the internal affairs of the company were much after the usual rule of great monopolies Reforms were instituted, a better class of officers improved the colonial direction Explorations of a rude sort were carried far and wide A saint, large-hearted and of mighty frame, appeared in the person of the missionary Veniaminof Naval officers and naturalists enlarged the boundaries of knowledge The scientific Wrangell governed wisely and investigated widely Admiral ships circumnavigated the globe, and, after a fashion, the pulse of Cronstadt was felt at New Archangel Politics concerned with the northwest coast were discussed in Europe and reacted on colonial affairs Foreign exploring expeditions followed the lead of Cook and Vancouver An impracticable boundary line was devised by treaty Trade [illegible] charges of mismanagement were frequent at court In brief, after investigations and recriminations, terms offered and declined, the charter of the company lapsed in 1862 and was not renewed, business was carried on for a few more years, and in 1867 the territory became the property of the United States

The list of authorities preceding the text of this volume, though bibliographically somewhat slovenly, is full enough for most purposes, and is especially rich in MS titles From these, and from a host of original Russian sources, the history of the early adventures has been extracted with remarkable fullness There is not in any European language so thorough and minute a record of this period, and it is never likely to be much improved upon. There may be inaccuracies, but the original sources are frequently inadequate Moreover, with rare exceptions, the story is well told and one does not need a microscope to perceive that the compiler has felt a personal pride in the study and [illegible] of his country men For any one not interested in the region, the annals of these multitudinous petty [illegible] soon become tedious but the spirit shown in the narration has made [illegible] even this chronicle of misery, adventure and crime The struggles of Baranoff with adverse fortune enlist the sympathies of the reader, but at last the small details of the company's business and [illegible] almost repellant Nevertheless, it is a task on the whole well accomplished, and that this storehouse of facts should have been gathered and presented in a readable tongue is highly creditable to the historian and his staff

PRESS PITH

One of the Maine dreams recently wrestled with the question whether a shoe factory or 200 summer boarders would be of most benefit to the town —Lewiston (Me) Journal.

The Chinaman is not incapable of humor. Gin Lun, a Sacramento laundryman, has joined the anticoolie league, and posted on the door of his wash house the sign, "The Chinese must go. None but Melican man employed here" There is fun in Gin Lun —San Francisco Alta

More compliments of the season —Pompous Merchant (to the office boy) There (giving Christmas box) And I hope you'll have a pleasant Christmas and that you'll spend it decently and avoid intemperance —— George—Thanks you sir! The same to you, sir Punch

When Gen Sherman read this morning his written opinion of Gen Grant, as shown by the publication of Gen Fry, he must have felt the force of the observation attributed to Hon Simon Cameron, that it is better to go a hundred miles to see a man than to write him a letter —Washington Star

Philosopher—"Why do you lie around doing nothing? Why don't you go to work?" Tramp—"I am idle for the sake of economy" Philosopher—"How do you explain that?" Tramp—"Well, if I work, I get thirsty, if I get thirsty, I must drink but I have no money to get a drink with"—Fliegende Blätter

Wild and Absurd

Spokane Falls Chronicle.

The wild scheme of boycotting THE OREGONIAN, sprung at a so-called "labor congress" held at Portland last Saturday evening by an adventurer named Haskell from California, uncovers the true inwardness of the rash movement to violently drive out the Chinese. THE OREGONIAN will be benefited rather than injured by so Quixotic a scheme.

MORROW COUNTY.

What it is, Where it is, and How it Came to be There

Horses, Cattle Sheep and Farms Its Roads its Ranches, its Resources and its Residents

The Heppner *Gazette* publishes the following account of Morrow county, which is illustrated by a map The county has for its northern boundary the south bank of the Columbia river. Its neighbor on the east is old Umatilla county, with Grant on the south and Gilliam on the west.

HISTORY

The county was organized in 1885, and was formed mainly from Umatilla, with parts of adjoining counties The legislative act fixed the county seat at Heppner, and the county was named in honor of Hon J L Morrow, one of its earliest pioneers, and who, with other citizens of Heppner, had been indefatigable in securing its formation.

RUNNING REMARKS

Twenty seven miles of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company is laid through the "river townships" of the county, with depot and telegraph stations at the embryo towns of Stokes, Coyote and Castle Rock The latter point possesses a pier, attractive townsite, owned by C P. Rutherford Ayers & Hall conduct a forwarding and shipping business here, and arrangements are being made to erect a wool press, etc., besides which a company of Heppner business men are arranging to make it the terminal point of their proposed telegraph and telephone line. Southward from Castle Rock is a streak of sand and sagebrush, running parallel with the river and varying in width from four to eight miles It presents a desolate appearance, but yet stock seem to thrive on it, picking up a living by browsing on the sage and nibbling the sparse grass tufts Southward still, the gently undulating surface of the country is covered with a rank growth of beautiful bunchgrass The soil looks light, and the considerable patches of it being put under cultivation seem to give general satisfaction to the toilers who are reclaiming it from a wild state Although there is room for many more, quite a few farmers have already located on these Morrow county plains, and in wheat raising the average result is mentioned at about seventeen bushels per acre from sod ground. As you recede from the river the soil darkens and becomes firmer, and its products surprise the old settlers who thought it would produce nothing but grass All about the vicinity of Ella and Saimesville postoffices and Sand Hollow the new settler finds very fair farming lands, many sections of which are still open to settlement under the existing land laws The odd sections of land are embraced in the grant of the Northern Pacific railroad company, which grant remains unadjusted, and therefore no title can at present be obtained to the odd sections. But people are free to settle upon them where they find them unoccupied, and when their status is clearly defined in the future, they can procure title from either the railroad company or the government.

ALONG BUTTER CREEK

And the eastern line of the county the general surface of the country is rough and broken The bottoms along the creeks and canyons furnish a limited number of good ranches, where the soil is rich and deep, and the ranches shown along Little Butter creek are mostly owned by old settlers, who are engaged in raising cattle, horses and sheep The high hills surrounding their ranches are rough and broken, and therefore unfit for farming, but furnish excellent bunchgrass pasturage. Lena is the site of a future town, which at present contains a postoffice and store run by J. R. Lewis The country south from Lena is of the general foothill character, although very many locations for farms and settlers' homes are found in the sags and draws Further south you penetrate the tall timber of the western spur of the Blue mountains, whose characteristics are described elsewhere. This southern end of the county is rich in timber resources, and no doubt also in undiscovered minerals The Matteson coal mine, eighteen miles from Heppner, is being developed by the Matteson Brothers, who have labored there for four years, and all admirers of pluck and perseverance hope that in the near future they will strike the main body of coal they are so industriously seeking

RAWDOG AND VALLERDO

Along about township 4 south, of range 25 east, you strike the Rawdog and Vallerdog region [This vicinity, sometimes called the Dairy ridge country, embraces a large body of farming land, the soil being rich and black, and excellent crops being raised Many farms have been opened up and improved here within the past few years The Allen road runs across from this vicinity toward Grant county, and a great deal of travel is going on over this route The town of Dairyville-Hardman is a flourishing village, built in the low saddle of several canyons and gulches that gently decline from the swelling plain of Dairy ridge, gradually sinking deeper till they embouch in the crag-walled waters of Rock creek The town contains many good frame buildings, among them Judge Hand's [illegible] story for the building of the celebrated Rawdog saddle S. W. Miles sells merchandise, and there are other business enterprises, but they seldom appear in the advertising columns of our county paper, and will therefore appear not here. Consulting the map, it will be seen that a stretch of country averaging ten miles in width and extending from the western spur to the Blue mountains lies between Rock creek and Eight Mile creek or canyon This section is called Dairy ridge, and its northern extension affords a gradual road grade to the Columbia river The

EIGHT MILE

region further down the country is cut in two by the intervening canyon of Dry Fork in Gilliam county, the eastern portion being called Lower Eight Mile The Eight Mile country may justly claim to have some of the best farming lands in Oregon, although there is but merely a local home market for the consumption of the products of the soil On these, and other ridge lands between Rhea and Willow creeks and Willow and Butter creeks, is the cream of the county's farming land and the pre-emption, homestead and timber-culture claims of the new settlers As will be seen by a reference to the map, Hardman has a ridge road outlet both down Eight Mile and Dairy ridge through two of the most magnificent stretches of farming land in Oregon Look on the map east of the town and follow the open space west of

[illegible] CREEK

And Black Butte, through the blank gap in the mountains, and you will pass over the best wagon-way and most accessible outlet to the river open to the settlers of Long creek, Fox valley, North fork of John Day, and other portions of an immense stretch of the best grazing country of Grant county. The travel from Grant county to the shipping point on the Columbia [illegible] of the farmers to and from the timber, apart from the fact that its immediate vicinity [illegible] broad expanse of richly fertile farming lands, are ample reasons to account for Hardman's rapid growth.

TO TAKE A VIEW

Of the general outline of Morrow county you want to ride your cayuse to the top of some bold butte along the northern slope of the western spur of the Blue mountains The view is a grand one To the east and south you can see across the foot of the Blue mountains to where the rough Granite creek range stands out, with [illegible] mountain, over the old Malheur agency, beside Dixie and Strawberry buttes, towards Canyon City From the north to the southwest you can get a fine view of every snow-capped peak in Oregon and Washington You can look at old Mount Hood and among the openings of the [illegible] ridges of the Yakima country and in the near distance, although sixty miles away, you see a silver line called the Columbia river.

The general aspect of the country, as you see it from your elevated position, is rough, very rough and broken It consists of elevated plateaus, hill tops and rocky ridges, all having a general slope to the north and toward the Columbia river, near which are many miles of rolling prairie, sagebrush and plateau land

Follow down any of the ridges or the deep canyons by which they are cut up and you find that as a general rule the soil of any canyon is found on the ground which slopes toward the north The south slopes are generally rocky, but produce good bunch grass You will find many ranches along the creeks and canyons As a general rule they are not very extensive, being held by stockmen to raise enough hay to carry their own stock through the winter Along Willow creek and its main branches the bottoms are generally too narrow for any extensive agriculture

FARMING

In Morrow county may be said to be in its infancy No one ever thought of cultivating the hills until within the last few years, because there was plenty of rich bottom land lying outdoors The best and most extensive agricultural lands of the county are in the Eight Mile country and between Willow and Little Butter creeks. Settlers who have commenced farming are generally men of limited means, who, starting with small capital, are gradually building up and making their farms valuable They have a good climate and many other features to favor them, and with industry and perseverance they are bound to come out all right in the end. Many of them have to leave their claims to work in the harvest fields of the Weston and Walla Walla countries, but the time will come when their Morrow county ranches will be as valuable as any of the same size in the rich Walla Walla region. Every year fresh grain fields wave, gardens grow and posey beds blossom on Morrow county land that the year preceding was part of the common bunchgrass range, and new springs yearly burst from hundreds of canyon sides and ridge gullies. Some of the soil cultivated has most generally only been skimmed with the plow and scratched in with a lick and a promise, but improved methods will follow The very cream of the land is taken, but many places where good homes may be made lie open for the coming settler There are as yet few settlers in the mountains, as the warmer canyons and plains of ever-living grass have afforded so much greater inducements to incoming immigrants that the mountains with their deep banks of snow in winter, notwithstanding the benefits of their wealth of timber, incomparable water and rank, succulent, shaded summer range, will lie in wait for an immigration of folks from the rigid northland, who since infancy have lived knee deep in the beautiful snow

THE TOWNS

Strictly speaking, Heppner is the only real town at present existing in Morrow county although several other points are ambitious to become towns, and at present answer the purpose of small trading points for scattered localities. Most of the dots shown upon the map are merely ranches and precinct postoffices. On Willow creek, nine miles north from Heppner, Wm. Penland, pioneer stockman, has started a town called Lexington, which is showing considerable anxiety to become the county seat of Morrow Some thirty or forty buildings have been erected in Mr Penland's town during the past year but their permanency depends very largely on the permanent location of the county seat. Mr Tibbets and Charlie McHee are the only business men in the place who have their advertisements in the *Gazette* The town's proprietor has also purchased some type and a press, and purposes booming or trying to boom his projected town by means of a patent inside paper—an experiment which often proves a very costly one Some few miles further down, Fisher Sperry has laid out a nice little town named Ione The site is a pretty one, but as yet the site is about all there is

WOOD AND WATER.

Morrow county is tolerably well watered by creeks and spring branches Much of the best farming lands are without running water, and in some localities wells have to be sunk to considerable depths, while perhaps on the next section, on a more favorable slope, water is struck within fifteen feet of the surface Every creek has along its banks a rank growth of balm, birch, willow and hawthorne, but the bulk of the wood has to be hauled from the forests of the Blue mountains. Fence poles, posts, cordwood, etc., are all easily obtained in the mountains, but hauling them to a ranch of twenty or twenty-five miles distant is no picnic. Pine or fir wood generally retails in Heppner at from $6 to $8 a cord. Sawmills are run along the mountains, where lumber is sold at $10 and $12 a 1000. Many timber-culture claims are being cultivated, and in the future it may be that the bald hills and plateaus will raise enough timber to furnish fuel for all

PRICE OF LAND

There is still a large area of land in Morrow county open to government entry at $1 25 an acre outside of railroad limits, which at present writing extend south from the Columbia forty miles, in which strip the odd sections are reserved for the N P R. Co, and the even sections cost $2 50 an acre Land plats may be seen at the Heppner *Gazette* office, where all kinds of land filing and proving up is done. Many good claims may be bought at very reasonable figures, and deeded and improved ranches may be bought all the way from $3 to $10 an acre, according to location and amount of improvements. Real estate of all kinds is gradually and naturally increasing in value throughout the county, and no wildcat boom has ever given it fictitious values

FREE FACTS

The *Gazette* map gives a correct idea of the size and shape of the county Each small square represents a square mile, and each township represents thirty-six square miles. The climate is the ordinary Eastern Oregon article, which is said by people who have lived in other climates to be a very good average one Live stock roams the hills the year around, rarely ever being fed by hand except for a few weeks in winter, and often only for a few days. There has been but one snow storm worth mentioning this winter, and then the snow was entirely gone a few days after the warm chinook wind commenced to blow from the south. At times there are short extremes, when it gets pretty cold, or there is a big pile of snow, but these extremes are of brief duration, and taken all around, the Eastern Oregon climate is a good one and far ahead of others. Morrow county is a good region to tie to Industrious homeseekers who come to it can hardly fail of success, but their success depends in a great measure on their own efforts and their capacity for business and management. Some men succeed anywhere, while others there are who succeed nowhere If you are of the latter, and think of coming to Morrow county, you'd better save transportation by staying where you are.

MINING

In the mountain part of Morrow county is yet in its infancy, and confined principally to the prospect shaft of Bill Luelling's copper claim, Pat Shane's gold mine, and Buck Dilberry's cinnabar ledge, which latter has so far turned out a fair article of Missouri paint, valuable as a redwash for barns, smoke-houses and other houses. Bone sharps from the Smithsonian Institute have struck yielding veins of mastodons, silurians and gyssticusses But the greatest hope for mineral wealth lies in the coal which is known to exist along the Western spur South of the Western spur the water-shed slopes toward the North fork of the John Day river, and among those rough rimrocks and gulches there is undoubtedly much mineral as yet undiscovered Stock-raising has been the main industry of the region embraced within the county, and mining has been left untouched.

SOCIETY

In Morrow county is as good as in any other part of Eastern Oregon schools abound wherever there is population enough to justify them. The people generally are plain Americans who put on no dandefied style, and the customs of the country allow a man to wear either socks or flour sack foot-rags, overalls or doeskins, whichever his own sweet will may prescribe.

NOTES, GRACE AND SUNDAYS.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Without reiterating the usual excuse about "occupying the valuable columns of your widely read journal," etc, I should very much like to hear through THE OREGONIAN, the expression of some opinion on a matter of interest to the business community, viz as to the payment of promissory notes, etc, maturing on a Sunday or legal holiday

A recent act of the Oregon legislature provides that when paper matures on such days that it is not collectable until the day after So far so good for paper given "without grace" But, suppose I have a note which falls due on April 1 next There being no stipulation to the contrary, I am entitled to three days grace, which brings it to April 4, which is on a Sunday Now the question is does my note become payable on the Saturday preceding, or the Monday following?

One bank here collects on the day after, claiming that the note is not really due until the expiration of the three days of grace another bank collects on the day before, holding that the note is really due on the first-named date (April 1) and that on taking three days of grace you are not entitled to a fourth Some other banks, strangely enough, have not made up their minds, on the subject.

One thing is certain, that a protest for non-payment will only "stick" on the right day, and in view of the fact that a protest on the wrong day might lead to unpleasant results, I venture to make this inquiry, without assuming to give my own opinion on the subject, or without reference to customs or laws in other states which have no bearing on the matter at all. P. W. G.

[We should say that the maker of the note, when there is no stipulation that it is to be paid without grace is entitled to the three days though the third day is a Sunday. Plainly the note is payable on Monday and not on Saturday. —ED.]

Experience proves that nothing else so surely destroys Scrofula, root and branch, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, FEB. 21, 1886.

THE TELEPHONE CONTROVERSY.

The alleged scandal [illegible] government officials with the Pan-Electric Telephone company gives interest to the history of the Bell telephone, the application of which for patent was received at Washington February 14, 1876. It is a peculiar fact that an application for a patent on a speaking telephone was received from [illegible] the same day, but a little later. The patent was granted to Bell on the ground that he was first in time and no decision of any interference in the merit of the claim, [illegible] charges by [illegible] and fraud. In 1877 Bell organized a company, but it was not until 1879 that it got a foothold and became established as a commercial necessity. The New York World, reviewing its history, gives the following facts: At the beginning of the year 1880 its capital stock was $[illegible]. An application to the legislature of Massachusetts was made to increase it to $[illegible]. The receipts for rentals for the fiscal year ending March 1, 188[illegible], were $[illegible] and the net earnings $[illegible]. The first dividend was declared January 1, 1881, when $[illegible] was paid to stockholders on [illegible] shares, or [illegible] per cent. One more dividend of the same amount was declared that year, three dividends of that amount were declared in 1882, two dividends of the same amount were paid in 1883 and two of $[illegible] the same year; five dividends of $[illegible] each were paid in 1884, and one of the same amount was paid January 1, 1885, and several have been paid since up to the [illegible] of January, 1886, the total dividends paid to stockholders amount to about $[illegible],000. The original investors in Bell telephone stock paid from $20 to $40 a share. Since then the stock has been increased or "watered" seven times and the shares are worth $150 each, so that an original holder has now eight shares for every one he first held, and what he paid say $50 for is now worth $[illegible]. On the first of January, 1886, the Bell company controlled in the United States and territories exchanges, [illegible] circuits, [illegible] of miles of wire, gave service to [illegible] employes and had [illegible] subscribers. The expenses are light, the original cost of the property small and the income certain. Up to 1884, in which time, as above stated, the company had paid $[illegible] in dividends, the total amount which it paid for taxes in the whole United States was $129,000. The amount paid by it in the state of New York in 1884 was $[illegible]. In Missouri the same year it paid $[illegible]. In Massachusetts, where its capital stock is taxed, it paid $24,[illegible]. Outside of Massachusetts in all the United States, it paid from 1881 to 1884 inclusive, less than $[illegible] taxes. Its combined salary and tax expense is about $[illegible] a year; its annual income about $[illegible],000,000. Early in its career a bitter fight arose between the company and the Western Union Telegraph company which resulted in prolonged litigation. So far as right of patent was concerned, the Bell company won, but the Western Union stuck it for royalties or percentage on business done, and in 1881 got from it $[illegible],000, and in 1885 over $[illegible]. All the individual suits against the Bell company—those of Gray, Dolbear, [illegible], Drawbaugh and others—failed, although charges of fraud in securing the Bell patent have found more or less of a hearing. The question before Secretary Lamar was whether there is any evidence of fraud in securing the patent justifying the government in bringing suit to annul the patent. He decided that there is, and thus the question will come up on its merits. The Bell company is known above as perhaps the most gigantic of all monopolies, investment and time considered. If it is not entitled to its patent it ought not to have it. If it is entitled it ought to be made to pay taxes somewhat in proportion to its earnings.

THE LINE SHARPLY DRAWN.

There are people in every community who are unknown to folly solely through lack of opportunity to display their specialties. The anti-Chinese agitation has given a number of these heretofore mute, inglorious persons a chance to discover themselves, and it is safe to say that had these improved honorable opportunities that have offered to their benefit, as they have worked this agitation to their discredit, they would not now find it congenial to their feelings to pose as ranters and inciters of riot. The latest one of these that has come to the surface affixes the signature of "W. C. Evants" to a long diatribe against law-abiding citizens including the state, county and municipal authorities, who decided that armed prevention was preferable to martial law in Portland, and acted promptly upon the decision. He proudly declares the display of talent at the anti-Chinese "congress" in this city to be a "successful contradiction of all statements that the movement is or has at any time been conducted by men unworthy of the cause." This is certainly severe so far as the assertion has any weight at all, upon the "cause," championed as it has been from the first by Cronan, Crudlebaugh, Baker, Bates and Long, lately reinforced by Haskell, a disreputable adventurer from California, and Lawson, an incendiary brawler from Tacoma.

He says that the worst man among the delegates to that congress is above reproach, meaning, [illegible] the reproach of his kind. But it is when [illegible] the "aggrievances" caused by the [illegible] that this [illegible] out strong. He says that these [illegible] citizens, the agitators were threatened with arrest and imprisonment [illegible] the streets by [illegible] hundreds [illegible] the [illegible] things [illegible] plan [illegible] themselves [illegible] the [illegible] mass meeting [illegible] evening [illegible] of the "congress." The [illegible] of the assertion that

[illegible]

is [illegible] who felt themselves [illegible] methods by which [illegible] loss, disgrace [illegible]. The line between [illegible] and law abiding citizens [illegible] is sharply marked by the conduct of [illegible] in this case [illegible] their complaints.

A certain [illegible] some days ago, besides threatening [illegible] the [illegible] OREGONIAN because of its opposition [illegible] programme and because of its [illegible] and law. Whereupon THE OREGONIAN [illegible] with expressions of defiance, saying very properly in the circumstances, "This [illegible] contempt upon boycotters and [illegible]." What has moved the [illegible] Sun, whose editor was a delegate to the congress, to [illegible] that the defiant answer was an "insult," and altogether out of the line of "propriety." But what is the human, natural and only effective answer to the utterances of the [illegible] bulldozer? Why throw away courtesy upon those who are sensible only to a kick? When you assailed THE OREGONIAN with your brutal malice, because of its stand for order and law, you were very "proper," of course. When it denies you and spits upon your impotent malignity you howl about it.

Every paper of real character in Oregon and Washington territory is speaking out against the menace to law and to the public peace implied in the proceedings of the so-called "congress" at Portland. Public sentiment throughout the Northwest is a practical unit against the spirit of the meeting and the lawless programme indicated by its utterances. Responsible and conscientious citizenship, indeed, could not take any other ground.

A LAND EXPERIMENT.

[illegible] In Great Britain, where landlordism is the rule and ownership of the soil by the tillers thereof is practically unknown, the demand for a division of the land in the interest of the working classes is steadily voiced by one proposition or another. An experiment in small holdings on long leases has to some extent been made, not by law, but through the plan of landlords. The cry under which the [illegible] government lately went out was "three acres and a cow" to working men of families. This form of expression had its origin in an experiment made by a large land owner in [illegible] by which what is known as cottage farms have been to some extent developed. These consist each of a comfortable cottage with an average of about three acres of land attached for gardening purposes and for the support of a cow. The leases run twenty years at an annual rental of $[illegible]. The experiment has proved that these small holdings have already developed in the leaseholders an attachment to the lands and a thrift in cultivating them that has heretofore been unknown.

In this country, especially in the West, where government and railroad lands can be purchased in suitable tracts at moderate prices, the question of land for the landless does not narrow itself down to a few acres, every foot of which must be utilized in order that the surplus may be sufficient to enable the holder to keep a cow; and it may be that this very abundance of land is [illegible] working people from [illegible] the few acres that they could readily get and hold in fee simple instead of by lease. With so much land in view, with a measure [illegible] giving to each head of a family 160 acres of government land with the simple stipulation that he live on and cultivate the same, with pre-emption laws and timber culture making the acquirement of title to land easy, and with railroad and school lands offering at nominal prices, it would seem that the landless [illegible] in the western half of the United States at least is merely the voice of unthrift that is always making the actual wealth its discontented [illegible] or at best an echo of aimless [illegible] mismanagement that, though toiling industriously, fails in accumulation.

The land experiment of the United States government was not undertaken on a niggardly scale. The value of its gift of 160 acres of arable land to the thrifty and industrious settler is being steadily returned to it in taxes upon improved farms and in cities with it in thousands of prosperous homes. It has been successful in developing [illegible] which she [illegible] and [illegible] provide them sustenance. The laborer who hangs about the outskirts of cities lives always in a rented house in [illegible] and lives from hand to mouth [illegible] what he might, with half the work and worry that it takes to support his family meagerly [illegible] abundance, cannot, however industrious and sober he may be, enjoy the fruits of his labor to the full extent, because of the simple lack of the feeling of ownership that [illegible] of independence.

"Three acres [illegible] less than three acres, without [illegible] a cottage with [illegible] garden [illegible] the good wife's [illegible]—any holding, indeed, however small, is preferable to perpetual renting and the annual moving day. To honest industry, however humble, small holdings are always possible here. No system of landlordism rules here with the iron scepter of vested ancestral rights. The generous land experiment of the government embodied in the homestead law has proved its worth among a large class whose habits of life and early training have made it possible, and in many instances easy, for them to succeed in home-building in connection with agriculture. There is a large class, however, among whom may be reckoned the day laborers in any of the small trades, to whom the homestead law is valueless. But to such as these, small holdings near the place where they pursue their daily business are possible, and no exertion in the direction of economy and industry should be spared to secure them. A small possession is a great independence, and each industrious laborer is capable of making a land experiment for himself, the interest of which will be compounded as the years go on, in comfort, contentment, and a love of home which is the best of all safeguards for a growing family, and which is impossible to people who are constantly shifting their habitations.

The Ohio legislator who, in the fullness of his generosity, would have given away all of the arable lands of the state, could not, had his scheme been practicable, have conveyed with the title deed to a single tract the feeling of independent ownership that attaches to a small possession honestly won by painstaking labor and economy. A mortgage creeps easily upon a possession, the acquirement of which cost nothing, but it is fought valiantly when it approaches, even by suggestion, that which is the result of slow and laborious accumulation.

THE POSTMASTERS' CONVENTION.

The convention of postmasters at [illegible] this week was the first assembly of the kind ever held. It may be wondered what these men, having in their possession the [illegible] of the [illegible] could desire further [illegible] the [illegible] United States government, through which they were accorded place and power that object was, metaphorically speaking, pretty thoroughly accomplished. The [illegible] classes [illegible] except that the [illegible] they furnishing [illegible] boxes, helping them. The pay of some of these [illegible] is little so [illegible] year, and [illegible] case can it exceed $1,000 per year, as when it goes beyond that sum the office is a "presidential office," so called, and the postmaster receives his appointment from the president direct, instead of from the first assistant postmaster general.

The salaries of postmasters of the first, second and third class [illegible] in the nature of [illegible] they are adjusted on a basis of the business done in the office. The highest salary paid to any postmaster is $8,000, which is received by the postmaster in New York city. In the first class cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn and in a great number of second class cities, $[illegible] a year is the highest salary paid. From these maximum rates of compensation postal salaries diminish, as above stated, to $100 a year.

Among the demands made at the convention by the fourth-class postmasters was that their pay be adjusted on the basis of stamps sold instead of stamps cancelled, so that it may not be reduced by the mailing of letters on cars, a custom that has long been considered just cause for complaint at offices convenient to railroad stations.

There is no department of the public service so crowded with applications for place, and none whose officials come in as close contact with the people as in the postal department. The public has grown to be exacting about the handling and delivery of the articles committed to the mails, and whether it be an important letter enclosing a bank check, or a five cent Christmas card, both sender and recipient look for prompt service and careful handling and are impatient to [illegible] the [illegible] of any delay [illegible] charges have been [illegible] postal service under the new administration [illegible] in large offices with a lowness that has [illegible] democratic [illegible] of the chief and [illegible] cannot see why a clean sweep of a post office like that in this city, for instance [illegible] what they are concerned at [illegible] the offices they want, even to the humblest place. The way postmaster, [illegible] that an exacting public will raise about his head if things get mixed in his office by [illegible] handling, and business [illegible] of politicians for a "clean sweep," [illegible] his first sermon he salary dearly and is anything [illegible] object of envy, to the disappointed ninety and nine who struggled with him in the position.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

It is the general impression among superficial observers, or those whose cast of mind is of the pessimistic order, that the tone of college life in this country has sadly deteriorated of late years. Professor James D. Dana, whose long connection with Yale college lends the greatest weight to his opinions, controverts this idea boldly. He declares that, considering the number of students at Yale, and the ordinary character of young men throughout the country between the ages of [illegible], "a more steady, gentlemanly and morally correct [illegible] [illegible] else where in this country [illegible] further, that there are not one fourth as many temptations or bad characters as exist among the same number of youths of like age and position in New York city." Professor Dana does not stand alone in holding such opinions. The Rev. W. M. Barbour, college pastor at New Haven, reported recently that "the behavior of the Yale students of late years, in the judgment of their instructors, has been [illegible]."

To those who wax indignant and editorial over the account of [illegible] strength and money spent in athletic sports at colleges Mr. Barbour furnishes the assurance that college athletics, encouraged as they are at Yale, [illegible] grounds, contribute to the lessening of lower enjoyments among young men. President Eliot, of Harvard, makes a similar report and asserts further that drunkenness has decreased very decidedly at Cambridge, the sense of personal honor and of self respect has strengthened and public sentiment among the students has improved. On the other hand he notes a tendency toward the growth of vices which are born of luxury and self indulgence, and remarks that [illegible] of athletic sports in colleges is that they combat this tendency [illegible].

FRUIT INTERESTS.

During the favorable weather of the present month thousands of young fruit trees have been planted, both to supply worn out and neglected orchards and to establish new ones. The pruning knife has also been used with an effect [illegible] promises well for the fruit crop in many localities. The fruit interests of Oregon have suffered partial eclipse in the intervention of wheat raising for some years past, but the activity in orchards this spring shows that the eclipse is likely to pass off.

There is no doubt that fruit raising, canning, drying and preserving can be made to pay in this state. There is no experiment about fruit growing, it having been demonstrated long ago that apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes and all berries produced here are unsurpassed in quality, which, as to quantity, the only limit is placed by producers. The fruit canning business needs to be established on a scale more extensive than has yet been attempted in order that it [illegible] price with the canned fruits of California and the East. The home brands in the market now are of superior quality. The quantity put up last year was largely in excess of that of former years, and the output will be largely increased this year. We hope to see an extension of the business, and a home competition that will supply our home market with home productions exclusively, in the matter of canned fruit and vegetables. It can be done, and it should be done, in the interest of producers, manufacturers, laborers and consumers.

In New York there is a movement looking to the substitution of another pay-day for Saturday. The Evening Post urges it, saying: "The present Saturday night drunk bill is enormous, not so much because wages are in the pocket as because the next day is an idle one, affording time for sleeping off the effects of the excess before going to work again. On this account we believe no mechanical or outside aid to the temperance cause would be so valuable as a change in the time of paying wages to some night before a working day. With the universal necessity of going to work the next day, wages would be spent overnight in a way very different from the present Saturday night fashion." The low, dirty saloons, of course, are against the change, just as they are here the main support of the lawless effort to expel the Chinese, because the wages of the Chinese are not spent in them.

The Chicago Journal notes the fact that the labor strikes in this country are uniformly against the newest comers. Two or three years ago the strikes were caused by the employment of cheap Bohemian labor. The Bohemians are now striking against the cheaper Italians. In places where the cheaper Italians have become established they are striking against the still cheaper Chinese. It is not apparent what the Chinese will strike against unless it is against machinery [illegible] that cost nothing except [illegible] catch it as it escapes from [illegible].

The [illegible] crying organ of lawlessness and [illegible] because the citizens of Portland [illegible] represent the [illegible] the [illegible] of their city are setting [illegible] opposition to the [illegible] It is [illegible] very [illegible] and [illegible] great public [illegible] will [illegible] the consequences.

The [illegible] organ sadly wails, "It is hard to unite a newspaper with so many people sitting down upon it." Nobody disputes its [illegible] what is [illegible] at last. We [illegible] however [illegible] something [illegible] through the course pursued.

The [illegible], great daily [illegible] of New York, are extremely anxious that something be done to save the dem[illegible] party from the effects of the [illegible] scandal. If the party can get through with [illegible] with such need of disinfectants [illegible] worth saving.

If the Chinese had a habit of spending their wages in the vile [illegible] holes with which our towns and cities abound, you would hear little of any effort for their expulsion from the country. [illegible] advance, would have nothing to say [illegible] the presence of the Chinese.

A Washington letter says: "In case the army promotions open the way for a new brigadier, the highest colonels in line are Col. Wilcox, of the Twelfth; Col. Ruger, of the Eighteenth infantry, and Col. Grierson, of the Tenth cavalry."

Began journalism these days is exhibiting excessive irritability and unhappiness. Thinking perhaps of the fate of the Portland Standard and Tacoma News. "O my prophetic soul, my uncle!"—of the newspaper junk shop.

The dress coat, says the Minneapolis Tribune, must go. Every little while a $5,000 clerk is mistaken for an $800 waiter.

We notice that whenever the Hon. William M. Evarts gets the floor the United States senate goes into executive session. Some people might call this a singular coincidence, but we regard it rather as a plain coincidence.—Chicago News.

COURSE OF THE WEEK.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"What a scorching the Rev. [illegible] received at the hands of 'A Church Member' the other morning," has been the principal topic of conversation among church people. Of course opinions widely differ concerning the matter all the way from crying it "a shame"—this from the young ladies—to the "richly deserved it" of some musty old pew holder. A medium line of comment that [illegible] communication was ill advised and most untimely, to say nothing of the fact that it was almost entirely laudatory of his father and the father's views. The object of it, as it was wholly uncalled for and unnecessary, will probably remain a secret in the reverend gentleman's breast. Many there are, however, who will believe a simple desire to gain prominence, at a time when the pulse of the people was beating high with suppressed excitement, was the [illegible].

[illegible] letter in Friday's OREGONIAN struck a responsive chord in the reason of every hard working and frugal man of family. Though the latter may be as poor as a church mouse, yet there does not pass a day when he has not in his mind's eye thought of future comfort which he proposes to create for the tired partner of his labors, and for their loved little ones. Some of these comforts are already made possible by the presence of Chinese. They bring to his kitchen door, at prices within reach, vegetables and relishes which he has been obliged to forego when imported at high prices from California. His wife need no longer bend her aching back over the washtub. The Chinaman will take the entire family wash and return it clean and neatly ironed for a price that the poorest paid laborer can afford. The wife, relieved from this heavy burden, can [illegible] repay her husband in the care bestowed upon him, the children and the house as well as upon her own personal appearance. Again the husband can afford to hire the wood sawed, thereby gaining for himself an hour of rest in the evening that he would otherwise lose. I know whereof I speak. There is scarcely a family in the city the head of which works for wages six days in the week, that has not taken advantage of Chinese cheap labor to secure such comforts as are mentioned above. The health of many a poor woman will not permit her to do her own washing, and were there no Chinese the hard-working husband would find it a serious drain upon his purse to pay the prices charged by the so-called American laundries. The fact is, and the large class of people I have indicated understand it, that the Chinese are a blessing to them and not a curse.

The Standard went to the graveyard during the week and has not yet shown any signs of resuscitation. Its editor, Mr. Pettengill, of Vermont, promises, however, that he will make arrangements whereby those who have paid their money in advance for the paper will not lose it. As it is not customary in such cases, so history informs us, to return any money, it may be inferred that they will either get the revived Standard or some other paper for the remainder of their term of subscription. An effort has been made to consolidate the defunct organ with the same defunct and wholly bogus journal of Chinatown and bring out the hyphenated concern under a new management as a morning democratic daily. Just how far these negotiations have gone or what will be their result is difficult to find out. It would be a good thing for the bogus journal, for it certainly couldn't be worse than it is now.

Mr. Pettengill frankly admits that he has not been a democrat long enough to understand the needs of an organ of that great party, or to enable him to successfully conduct one in this state. He has certainly been surprised at the want of support from the faithful and undoubtedly pained financially, if not otherwise. In his published card he says the debts of the Standard are less than $1000. Well, $1000 is a snug little sum to sink in a paper during the short time he was managing its affairs, in addition to all the money taken in for subscriptions and advertising during this period. All of which goes to show that publishing a newspaper is an expensive sort of a luxury when the patrons are few, something like running an ice cream saloon during a Dakota blizzard. It may, however, serve as a warning to others who are afflicted with a writing itch, combined with that more fatal disease, the desire of being called an editor.

The democracy seems to have suited the man from Vermont well enough, but he does not seem to have suited the democracy. Not long previous to the suspension of his paper there was a meeting of prominent democrats in his office to decide what was to be done. He was present, but this did not seem to interfere in the least with a free expression of opinion. One man who now holds an office and has a strong desire for another higher up said bluntly that he had a thousand dollars now lying in bank that he would "put into a democratic daily, but not so long as the present editor controlled it." This seemed to be the sentiment of the meeting, for the party sack remained unopened, and the paper stopped upon that very day when the job printer who was publishing it refused to do so any longer upon [illegible].

Many speculations are rife as to what the democrats will now do with their organ. Certain it is that Mr. Pettengill will not longer be the architect of its fortunes, although he may be employed as editorial writer. Postmaster Roby and Sylvester Pennoyer are engineering the movement for a consolidation with the News, but the publishers of the latter paper wish to be reimbursed for all the time and money they have spent in their losing venture, and this makes the price rather high. The sum asked is $11,000 and the satisfying of a $[illegible] mortgage. The [illegible] and the press of the News is what the democrats want to start their new daily, and [illegible] "good will" that is supposed to be transferred with the [illegible] for a list of republican subscribers [illegible] good will [illegible] democratic [illegible] at least not to the extent of twelve or thirteen thousand dollars.

[illegible] the place [illegible] by the men which resulted in the arrest of the counterfeiters, who had been engaged [illegible] American dollars by the dozen in a little old cabin in the woods [illegible]. The hard work of the capture they [illegible] performed and did it well, [illegible] the way they came to know about the [illegible] it was just as easy as falling off a [illegible] from the city's guardians by the daily press, but I cannot refrain from telling how the game was put afoot, as told to me. The counterfeiters did not confine their operations to passing their handiwork in saloons and cheap [illegible] with the silver dollars [illegible]. It is believed that one of these men listened to this [illegible] but only one really [illegible] duty to his [illegible] communicate with the [illegible] in enforcing the laws. With [illegible] same.

The "boycott" of the two principal daily papers of the city by the anti-Chinese congress turned out to be as might have been expected, a regular farce. Those who went around telling people to stop their papers, were laughed at for their pains. One "boycotter" took it upon himself to visit the various county and city officials, as well as others who might seek a nomination in future, and tell them they never would hope to be elected unless they at once withdrew their support from the interdicted papers. One of the men visited had once already been an unsuccessful candidate for office, and his reply was that of a man filled with the knowledge of experience. "When I want the support of any such fellows as you represent I know how to get them. They cost me just $[illegible] apiece two years ago, and I haven't heard of any increase in rates."

The Rev. George H. Lee has resigned the pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational church and accepted a call to a new field of labor at Corvallis. There are no Sunday papers published in that town as yet, so that one of the things which has worried Mr. Lee during his sojourn in this city will no longer trouble him. It was old Dr. Arnold of Rugby, whose name every school boy knows, through the pages of "Tom Brown," who said, when asked why he read a Sunday paper, "I do it to see what God has been doing with the world the day before." The Sunday editions of the great dailies are an intellectual feast for any reader, and their teachings cannot fail to aid in the growth of Christianity and the advance of civilization. What time except Sunday has the sober workingman who desires to read and inform himself upon current topics, as every good citizen should? No wonder he patronizes a Sunday paper that gives a large amount of interesting literature, combined with all the news of the day. It is better than spending the time in a whisky shop or loafing upon the street corners.

DIOGENES.

CITIZENS' CALL.

PORTLAND, OR., [illegible]

WHEREAS, At a meeting held in Fraternity Hall on Saturday, February [illegible], 1886, a so-called congress has resolved on a boycott of THE OREGONIAN on account of its fearless denunciations of all [illegible] against the peace and order of society; and

WHEREAS, At the same meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that the Chinese should leave this city on or before the [illegible] of March, 1886, and the threatened execution of this threat is [illegible] to provoke riot and [illegible] in our midst which would cast an indelible blot on the fair name of our city and state.

Therefore, We, the merchants and citizens of Portland, Oregon, although heartily in favor of the lawful exclusion of the Chinese, do most strongly believing in the freedom of the press, and standing up for the rights of American citizens, refuse to be dictated to by a class of men in the conduct of our business; and we also unite in requesting the board of trade to call a mass meeting, for the purpose of [illegible] taking steps with a view to preventing all unlawful demonstrations [illegible] at this or any other time.

E. J. Merle
Jacob Kamm
A. V. Foster
[illegible] Clarke
Chas. A. Malarkey
[illegible]
W. D. Smith
Geo. W. Snell
Sam'l Heitshu
C. H. Woodard
[illegible]
H. C. Allen
[illegible] Bowell
Geo. W. Buchanan
Geo. W. Hoyt
W. M. Hower
Chas. H. Ashley
[illegible] Davis
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Lewis
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Jas. F. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
John Clark
H. H. Holthaus
[illegible] McKnall & Co
[illegible]
Mark Levy
[illegible] Clarke
Allen & Lewis
A. H. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
A. Wilzinski
[illegible]
D. J. Sutherland
[illegible] & Co
Dexter & May
Wm. Dunbar
Geo. L. Hibbard
C. J. Hibbard
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
J. Thompson
H. W. Wallace
Chas. Abram
D. M. Dunne
J. M. DeWitt
Philip Wasserman
H. S. Rowe
[illegible]
J. H. Reed
A. J. Knott
A. H. Johnson
Brigham & Wells
Chas. Lewis
J. M. Marshall, Cashier Ainsworth Nat'l Bank
London & San Francisco Bank
Willamette Savings Bank
[illegible] Macleay, Cashier
[illegible]
Van B. DeLashmutt
Marcus Wolf
Hecht Bros & Co
[illegible]
C. H. Prescott
J. M. Arthur
J. C. Flood
Byron Z. Holmes
A. C. Cunningham
[illegible] & Co
John O'Connor
Ad. Wolfe
Sam Lowenstein
Thompson, DeHart & Co
F. S. Chadbourne & Co
[illegible] Schiller & Co

John [illegible] Foster
H. S. Frank
[illegible] Kelly
[illegible] Whitney
D. S. Futhil
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
J. McCraken
Koshland Bros
A. Bernheim
Marx & Jorgensen
W. C. Seabury
J. F. Armstrong
J. F. Osborn
W. C. Noon
Jas. Laidlaw & Co
Fred Gilmore
Watson Wright & Co
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Lewis, [illegible]
[illegible]
Miller & West
[illegible]
[illegible]
Wm. T. Atwell
P. Newton
[illegible]
Chas. [illegible] Church
[illegible]
John Wagner
[illegible]
[illegible]
J. F. O'Connor
[illegible] Lawrence
[illegible] Sherlock
[illegible]
[illegible] & Co
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
C. F. Smith
Chas. Hegele
Wadhams & Elliott
Henry Everding
[illegible]
[illegible] Eberhard
[illegible] Larsen & Co
Jacobs Bros & Co
[illegible] Jacobs
A. H. Paxton
Gibson, Quackenbush & Co
Portland Flouring Mills Co
H. Wolf & Bro
R. M. Wade
Sol Hirsch
W. [illegible] Noon & Co
S. Feuchtwanger
[illegible] Lowengart
C. A. Freeman
M. T. Connaught
James Lotan
O'Shea Bros.
H. F. Hodson
[illegible] & Co
Ainsworth National Bank by J. L. Hawkins, Pres.
Ladd & Tilton
Metropolitan Savings Bank
Portland Savings Bank, by Frank Dekum, Pres.
Bank of British Columbia, by Fred'k Townsend, Manager
[illegible] Feldman & Co
[illegible] Gregory & Co
Geo. B. Flanders
Theo Wygant
Geo. H. Andrew
M. W. Henderson
W. T. Stephens
C. S. Schenck
John Burrell
A. Ferrara
[illegible] S. M. Mears, Secretary
Wm. Kapus
First National Bank, by Henry Failing, Pres't

THE SCHOOL DIRECTORSHIP.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.

Messrs. J. McCraken & Co., W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, Wm. M. Ladd, Henry Failing, M. Koshland, Henry Everding, H. W. Scott, L. A. and W. B. Honeyman, and others—Gentlemen: In answer to your kind request and expression of thanks for my efforts to do my duty as a taxpayer, in your communication of February 1[illegible], I would say that I have decided to accept and allow my name to be used for re-election as school director of school district No. 7. With many thanks, I remain, very respectfully,

N. VERSTEEG.

NEW TO-DAY.

REAL ESTATE.

Sales during the week have been most gratifying and [illegible] more [illegible] look. The outlook for Portland [illegible] is brighter to-day than it has been in two years. The following [illegible] below

CREITZ & LAMBERT,

[illegible], East Portland.

[illegible]

J. A. ALLEN,

90 Washington Street.

[illegible]

C. A. REED & CO.,

9 Washington St.

[illegible]

J. P. O. LOWNSDALE,

31 Stark Street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—THREE [illegible] ... [illegible]

J. P. O. LOWNSDALE, Agent, 31 Stark st.

FRESH HALIBUT.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

WM. McGUIRE & CO. [illegible] received the first large lot of Fresh Halibut of this season direct. They do not depend on buying REFUSED SHIPMENTS from the Express Co., but will receive Fresh Halibut daily and are prepared to fill all orders at lowest rates. Telephone 341.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by Auction at the Residence,

No. 130 Grant st., bet. Sixth and Seventh,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, AT 10 A. M.,

The Almost New Furniture of Residence, COMPRISING

Fine Elegant B. Brussels Carpets in parlors
Boston Rockers, Wakefield Rockers, Pole Cornice
Center Tables, Chandelier and Lamps
Heating Stoves, Mirror, Walnut Extension Table
Walnut Dining Chairs, Butter Tray,
Dinner Set, 150 pieces, Crockery, Glassware,
Ice Chest,
Cherry Bedroom Suit, Mattresses, Blankets
Comforters, Pillows, Bolsters, etc.

ALSO

Cooking Stove and Kitchen Furniture

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW AND ELEGANT GIMPS FOR TRIMMING DRESSES [illegible]

I WILL MAKE SUITS FOR ONE MONTH FROM [illegible]

FOR GOOD VALUE IN READY MADE SUITS [illegible] KRAUSSE'S [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

288 [illegible]

WANTED—A RELIABLE GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN [illegible]

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD—NEWLY [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK. WAGES $25 A [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WITH MODERATE CAPITAL [illegible]

E. [illegible] BEST FRENCH STAMPED [illegible]

COAL—[illegible] RUSSELL & CO., FOURTH AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRUGS IN A THRIV[illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

FOR [illegible] HAS MOVED [illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL STOCK [illegible]

LOST—PURSE CONTAINING MONEY AND [illegible]

I [illegible]

THE PRINTER [illegible]

Himes

"MIKADO" STREET JERSEYS,

[illegible]

TIVOLI THEATER.

[illegible]

First and Madison Sts.

Open Every Evening.

[illegible]

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT AND [illegible]

Thirteenth and N Sts., Portland, Or.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible] KINROSS, Acting Manager.

SECOND MONTH. SIXTH WEEK

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1886.

THOMPSON OPERA CO.

In Stephens & Solomon's [illegible] Comic Opera

"BILLEE TAYLOR;"

OR THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

Entire New Scenery and Costumes.

Popular Prices—25c and 50c

[illegible]

JOHN VADDOCK & SON'S

REMOVED

[illegible]

SQUARE SHAPE,

Just received at our New Store in the [illegible] Building, 43 and 55 Front st.

[illegible]

CHAS. HEGELE & CO.

W. J. NOON & Co.

20 and 22 North Front st.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS of all kinds

TENTS, TWINES, AWNINGS,

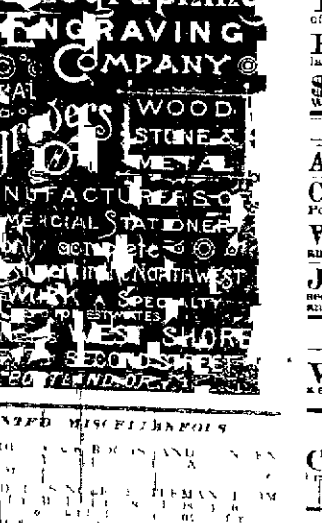
HYDRAULIC HOSE,

COTTON DUCK,

[illegible]

FLOUR SACK PRINTING

IN ANY STYLE.



WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR [illegible]

THE GREATEST [illegible] AND ABROAD—BY [illegible] A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

AGENTS ARE RECEIVING HANDSOME SALARIES [illegible] Rand's Library Atlas [illegible] Encyclopedia Britannica [illegible] A. L. BANCROFT & CO. [illegible] San Francisco [illegible]

"THE GREAT CONSPIRACY," BY JOHN A. LOGAN [illegible] San Francisco [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook and do general housework in small family. References given. Apply 39 N. Second st.

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WISHES POSITION IN wholesale [illegible] Address [illegible], care Oregonian.

WANTED—HELP.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO AN [illegible] work man. Apply at 59 Washington [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A [illegible] to do general housework [illegible] between D and E.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN [illegible] references, and who is [illegible] permanent employment and good [illegible] Apply 92 Morrison st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND [illegible]

DESIRABLE HOUSEKEEPING [illegible] complete. 272 First st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN [illegible] rooms, pleasant locality and [illegible] rental. Address P. W., care Oregonian.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE [illegible] rent with fire by the day, [illegible] moderate price at 229½ 2d st., bet. [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] convenient to street [illegible] Morrison st., corner Pacific.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND [illegible]

FOR RENT—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE [illegible] Yamhill st. J. FRED [illegible]

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND [illegible] Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. [illegible] Fifth st.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, [illegible] in a desirable locality [illegible] at 25 Seventh st., bet. Clay and [illegible]

FOR RENT—GOOD DWELLING [illegible] conveniences; 2 blocks from [illegible] per month. P. W. GILLETTE, [illegible]

FOR RENT—FOR A TERM OF 3 OR 4 [illegible] comfortably furnished house [illegible] improvements. Apply 215 [illegible] 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS [illegible] to parties who will board [illegible] dining room furniture [illegible] Address L. O. D., [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORES ON NORTH [illegible] Greenwich dock, also the [illegible] containing 12 rooms, suitable for [illegible] Apply to 72 os. Huntington, cor. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE ON CORNER [illegible] and Hall sts., containing 10 rooms [illegible] Apply to N. B. [illegible] cor. First and Salmon sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—THREE ACRES OF LAND [illegible] limits of East Portland [illegible] creek passing through [illegible] vegetable garden [illegible] R. B. OATMAN, 114 First [illegible]

FOR RENT—THE BUILDING [illegible] Hill, Astoria, formerly occupied [illegible] furnished and ready for [illegible] BALLER, care Germania [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH [illegible] Sixth st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL—DR. W. L. MILLER HAS [illegible] office from First and Main [illegible] Bank Building.

REMOVED—HERMAN METZGER [illegible] Hides, Skins, Wool and Fur, removed [illegible] and Alder sts.

NOTICE—MR. W. I. WALTER HAS [illegible] been admitted a member of our firm. [illegible] January 2, 1886. NEUSTADTER [illegible]

NOTICE—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS [illegible] given to the following lots sold [illegible] belonging to the undersigned [illegible] blocks 2, 10 [illegible] block [illegible] Portland [illegible] block [illegible] LENT & YOUNG [illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December [illegible]

Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Commercial National Bank of Portland," in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking; Now therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Commercial National Bank of Portland," in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of December, 1885.

H. W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERS [illegible] naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND [illegible] Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION [illegible] chant and produce dealer, 130 Front [illegible]

C. CAESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND [illegible] sion Merchants, 50 North Front [illegible]

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP [illegible] Commission Merchants, agents [illegible] Archipelago Lime Co. 84 Front street [illegible]

MILLER & WEST—(J. O. MILLER, [illegible] commission merchants in general [illegible] dues, 1[illegible] Front st., between Washington [illegible]

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS [illegible] sale grocers and shipping and [illegible] chants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., [illegible]

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER [illegible] commission merchant, Nos. [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

SLADDEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION [illegible] chants [illegible] country produce, butter, [illegible] and green fruits. [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING [illegible] Commission Merchants, specialties [illegible] salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and [illegible] Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION [illegible] Importer of and dealer in tropical and [illegible] green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, [illegible] raisins. 122 Front st. Consignments of [illegible] California produce solicited.

FINANCIAL.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN OREGON AND [illegible] ington Territory in need of money [illegible] the same on favorable terms by applying to [illegible] SMITH, 114 First st., Portland.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible] on personal notes by B. GOLDSMITH [illegible] street.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO [illegible] household furniture, without removal [illegible] counted. A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law, [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1000—PARTNER WANTED—[illegible] lished profitable business [illegible] Address [illegible] P. O. box 530.

THE RESTAURANT AND HOTEL-KEEPING [illegible] paying business. Inquire [illegible] office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER [illegible] yard. Will exchange for city real [illegible]

$250—PARTNER WANTED IN A [illegible] of Musical Novelties. Address [illegible] WELCH, 1[illegible] First st., second floor.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] ner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE [illegible] and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE [illegible] Forwarding and Commission Merchants [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND [illegible] grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and [illegible] seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., [illegible] and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL [illegible] ers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot [illegible] a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—UNDER [illegible] Mrs. Wetzell and Miss [illegible] music taught. For terms [illegible] rooms 23 and 31, [illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BICYCLE FOR SALE—AN A1 MACHINE [illegible] For particulars [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FULL BLOCK, BEAUTI[illegible] addition, $3,000, or [illegible] make easy selection. [illegible] CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 18 Stark st.

SIXTEEN HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE [illegible] nearly new; cheap for [illegible] cor. Third and Yamhill [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY [illegible] importer and dealer in farm and mill [illegible] 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS [illegible] Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher [illegible] Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and [illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS [illegible] ware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., [illegible] Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' [illegible] Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS [illegible] F and Third sts.—Housework, [illegible] shutters, and machinery of all [illegible] and moulding tools to order.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., [illegible] Portland, and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, [illegible]

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., [illegible] and 84 Front st., Portland, [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, [illegible] Portland, Or.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

There are [illegible] pupils attending the public schools of this city.

A license to wed was issued yesterday to [illegible] Edwin and Edith Shepherd.

[illegible] Hendecke [illegible] the man [illegible] intention of becoming a citizen.

Holiday matinee to-morrow at the Casino, and a performance of "Billee Taylor" Monday night.

No performance at the Casino Tuesday evening [illegible] production [illegible] public holiday the schools Monday being [illegible] will be closed [illegible] the kindergartens [illegible].

Mr. J. F. [illegible] of Astoria, who has been in the city several days, leaves for home [illegible] morning.

The post office will be open [illegible] between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Some time last [illegible] several patrolmen were [illegible] that has [illegible] with [illegible] Mrs. J. A. N. Murray, [illegible] last week consisting [illegible] estate of [illegible].

The delegates [illegible] street church [illegible] report at the [illegible] evening [illegible].

[illegible] bookkeeper for Warren [illegible] almost continuously yesterday for treatment of [illegible] injured eye. He returned on the Telephone.

Mr. J. K. Armsby, of Chicago and wife are at the Esmond. Mr. Armsby is head of the house which handles most of the [illegible] salmon sold in the Mississippi valley.

According to eastern exchanges, the [illegible] of Jack Dempsey in his fight with [illegible] is the largest stake won [illegible] since the [illegible] Yankee Sullivan [illegible] years ago.

The latest Chinese case is that of Ah Ham, arrested in the police court on charge of assault. Ah Loo claims that Ham [illegible] him [illegible] about the head with a mallet. The case is to be tried Monday.

The meeting which was to have been held last night with a view of organizing a [illegible] the newspaper wasn't held. Somehow, the [illegible] failed to come to time. This was probably from the fact that the meeting was to have been held after the banks had closed.

Manager W. A. Thompson, whose engagements with the Casino Opera House [illegible] finds himself with three months time on his hands, does not propose to be idle if he can help it. Yesterday he heard of the arrival of Miss Belle DuBois and immediately called upon her with a view of engaging her for a concert tour. It is probable that negotiations will be concluded ere long. Miss DuBois will be fortunate to secure for a manager a man so experienced and energetic as Mr. Thompson is.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ASTORIA, Feb. [illegible] arrived [illegible] A. M. British bark [illegible] A. M. British bark County of Merioneth.

[illegible] SURVEYS.

Pilots [illegible] Reed and Moody leave at [illegible] dock this morning by the steamer Oklahama for the lower Columbia to make surveys of St. Helen's, Martin's Island and Walker's Island bars. It is thought that the rise in the Willamette during January and early this month has made material changes at St. Helens.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On a decree and execution out of the state circuit court in the case of John H. Schneider vs. George Pritchard, for $1,2[illegible].74, including costs, Sheriff Jordan yesterday sold two acres of land in the Edward Long donation land claim also two lots in the town of Milwaukee. The amount realized was $11[illegible]. [illegible] Scherer was the purchaser.

STARK STREET FERRY INTEREST SOLD.

Last week Messrs. James Dolan, B. Z. Holmes and M. W. Henderson bought from Breyman & Sommerville their one-third interest in the Stark street Ferry company. The price was $[illegible],000. The purchasers before this owned a one-sixth interest in the ferry, and with the new interest [illegible] acquired now own one-half of the property. Outsiders of course can judge only by the traffic seen every day, but the ferry is regarded as the best paying enterprise in Portland to-day.

THE SALEMITES VICTORIOUS.

An exciting and interesting game of polo for the state championship at the pavilion last night was won by the Salem club after an exciting struggle. The first inning was won by the Portlands, and the Salemites won the last three innings, which gives them the championship of Oregon. The Portlands intend to challenge the Salems immediately, and will go to Salem to play the return game. How is it that the Pavilions did not play the Salems instead of the Portlands, when the Pavilions are the Portland champions?

THE ABSENT TWENTY-THREE.

Following are the names of the Emmet Guard who did not attend the meeting to be sworn in, after proper notice had been served: John Hare (late captain), Peter Higgins (late second lieutenant), Thomas McKenna, James Devine, Pat Clancy, John Clancy, Martin Connolly, Wm. Carr, Joseph Dueber, James Doherty, John Fahey, D. Gallagher, J. Gallagher, John Hatley, Joseph Hughes, P. Kenny, C. Kelly, P. McCarty, A. Nostram, P. O'Brien, E. Parker, Joseph Phillips, M. P. Quinn.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.

R. L. Polk & Co.'s Portland city directory for 1886 will be ready for distribution about [illegible] next. An advance copy has been handed to THE OREGONIAN, and a look through the work indicates that it is as near perfect and complete as any directory can be made. Mr. C. [illegible] Meech, who represents the above firm, has had the superintendency of the work of preparation, compilation, etc., and how efficiently he has performed his duties the book itself furnishes abundant proof. There is an increase of [illegible]00 names over last year, and nothing in the way of reference that a directory should contain has been overlooked.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK SHOW.

Commencing next Tuesday and running until Friday, the North Pacific Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association will give an exhibition in this city. The place selected is the large building formerly occupied by the [illegible] Bazaar on First street, [illegible] Morrison. Doors will be open from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] P. M. and the admission will be 25 cents. Premiums will be given on single fowls, pairs, trios, breeding pens and best [illegible]. If there is a good display, and [illegible] the fact that there will [illegible] be expended [illegible] give financial support to this, [illegible] of the society.

[illegible]

The San Francisco [illegible] published the [illegible] Saturday [illegible] inquiry [illegible] the fact that there is [illegible] last night [illegible] some, a few of the [illegible] sports that have [illegible] had been killed in New York. The report was brought here by a railroad man, who arrived yesterday. He [illegible] Morris Johnson that he had been [illegible] it. It is, no doubt, an [illegible] of the [illegible] story and is about as near [illegible] as the [illegible].

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURES.

The seventh annual course of lectures under the auspices of the Social Science association will begin on Wednesday of this week. They will be delivered in the chapel [illegible] of the Church of Our Father, corner of Seventh and [illegible] streets. The programme of subjects and lecturers is as follows: February [illegible] "[illegible] uses of Alcoholism," by Miss [illegible] of the Portland High school. March [illegible] "State Supervision of Charities and [illegible]," by Rev. R. W. Hill of Salem. March [illegible] "The Family [illegible] grace [illegible]" Mr. Wm. H. Gross. March [illegible] "[illegible] Forces of Ancient China," by Prof. [illegible] professor of the University of California. March 24—[illegible] "The Elevating Influence of [illegible]," W. Chandler, of the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University. Admission to single lectures, 25 cents; the course ticket, five lectures, 75 cents. These moneys are simply intended to meet incidental expenses. Anything over is reserved for the purchase of a social science library or to constitute a lecture fund.

THE CASINO.

Business during the last week has been exceptionally large, "Billee Taylor" having caught the popular ear. The opera is directly full of business, as in fact are all the operas placed upon the stage by Mr. MacCollin. Miss Hall makes a most charming Phoebe, while Misses Vining and Branson have characters in which they both show to advantage. Mr. [illegible] as the captain carries out the [illegible] English caricature to a nicety, while Mr. Branson's voice carries him through a role which does not present many opportunities. Mr. Murray improves as the crabbed schoolmaster at every performance, and [illegible] shows to better advantage than in any of his other characters. The palm, however, must undoubtedly be awarded Mr. MacCollin as the old salt Ben Barnacle. To begin with, his make-up is immense, and he completely conceals his

WANTED—HELP.

EMPLOYMENT [illegible] Washington st.

[illegible] A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD COOK [illegible] Apply [illegible]

[illegible] A MAN WHO [illegible] AN [illegible] not afraid to work [illegible] good pay to the right [illegible] Morrison st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES.

[illegible] HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS [illegible] First st.

THREE GENTLEMEN CAN SECURE [illegible] Oregonian [illegible]

[illegible] LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS [illegible] Salmon and [illegible]

[illegible] FURNISHED ROOMS GAS, BATH, [illegible] street cars. Inquire at [illegible] corner [illegible]

HOUSES AND STORES.

[illegible] A COMMODIOUS HOUSE OF NINE [illegible] FRED CLARK, [illegible] Stark st.

[illegible] FOR SALE AND HOUSE [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS WITH MODERN [illegible] Clay and Market [illegible]

[illegible] GOOD DWELLING HOUSE WITH [illegible] from postoffice [illegible] Stark st.

[illegible] FOR A TERM OF 6 OR 8 MONTHS [illegible] of 8 rooms [illegible] Ninth st., corner of [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE OF ROOMS ENTIRELY [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] suitable for [illegible]

[illegible] STORES ON NORTH FRONT ST. [illegible] the upper floor [illegible] offices or lodging [illegible] Land [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE ON CORNER SECOND [illegible] 10 rooms and modern [illegible] B. INGERSOLL, [illegible] Salmon sts.

RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] THREE ACRES OF LAND WITHIN [illegible] Portland all clear [illegible] through [illegible] will lease [illegible] Portland.

[illegible] THE [illegible] KNOWS [illegible] occupied by [illegible] business [illegible] Salmon [illegible]

RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

[illegible] FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] W. [illegible] MILLER HAS RE [illegible] cts. to the [illegible]

[illegible] HERMAN METZGER DEALER IN [illegible] removed to corner [illegible]

[illegible] MR. W. [illegible] WALTER HAS THIS DAY [illegible] firm [illegible] NEUSTADTER BROS.

[illegible] QUITCLAIM DEEDS WILL BE [illegible] lots sold for taxes in [illegible] blocks [illegible] FENT & YOUNG [illegible] Stark st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, December 18, 1885. [illegible] by satisfactory evidence presented to the [illegible] it has been made to appear that "The [illegible] National Bank of Portland" in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking. Now therefore I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Commercial National Bank of Portland," in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section fifty one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this [illegible] day of December 1885.
H. W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible] & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND [illegible] stores, [illegible] Front st. Portland Or.

[illegible] LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE [illegible] ants, Front and D sts. Portland Or.

[illegible] TTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MER [illegible] and produce dealer. 150 Front street.

[illegible] AR & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMIS [illegible] Merchants [illegible] North Front street, Portland.

[illegible] YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND [illegible] Commission Merchants agents for San Juan [illegible] Lime Co. 64 Front street, cor. Ash st.

[illegible] & WEST—(J. O. MILLER, W. S. WEST) [illegible] commission merchants in general and dairy produce [illegible] Front st., between Washington and Stark.

[illegible] AKEN & CO. IMPORTERS & WHOLE [illegible] grocers and shipping and commission [illegible] 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] MASON WHOLESALE GROCER AND [illegible] commission merchant. Nos. 2 and 4 North [illegible] Portland Or.

[illegible] N & CHURCH COMMISSION MER [illegible] country produce, butter, cheese, dried [illegible] fruits. 73 Front st. Portland Or.

[illegible] BLACKNEY? [illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND [illegible] Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour [illegible] bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts.

[illegible] LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT [illegible] and dealer in tropical and domestic [illegible] and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and [illegible] Front st. Consignments of Oregon [illegible] produce solicited.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] DISTRICTS IN OREGON AND WASH [illegible] Territory in need of money can procure [illegible] favorable terms by applying to B. GOLD [illegible] First st. Portland.

[illegible] TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND [illegible] personal notes by B. GOLDSMITH, 116 First [illegible]

[illegible] TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON [illegible] household furniture, without removal, notes [illegible] WELCH, Attorney at Law. 136 First st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] PARTNER WANTED—ESTAB [illegible] lished profitable business. [illegible]

[illegible] RESTAURANT AND HOTEL KEEPERS— [illegible] Inquire at Oregonian [illegible]

[illegible] OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD [illegible] will exchange for city real estate or farm. [illegible]

[illegible] PARTNER WANTED IN A $3,000 STOCK [illegible] Address A. [illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

[illegible] LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR [illegible] Front and D sts. Portland, Or.

[illegible] MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible] Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st.

[illegible] & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible] and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] street, Portland, Or.

[illegible] OR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [illegible] dealer in ship stores, garden and grass [illegible] and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front [illegible] Portland Or.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] & CO. PRACTICAL PLUMBERS [illegible] and Steam Fitters, [illegible] water heating [illegible] corner [illegible] and Alder sts. Portland.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible] OF MUSIC UNDER THE [illegible] Miss Daff [illegible] terms and other [illegible] Portland [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] MACHINES [illegible] address [illegible]

[illegible] FIFTEEN [illegible] quarters [illegible] FRED [illegible]

[illegible] ENGINE FOR [illegible] cheap for cash [illegible] Yamhill st. [illegible]

AND FARM MACHINERY.

[illegible] BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY [illegible] and dealer in farm and mill machinery [illegible] st. Portland, Or.

[illegible] & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE [illegible] Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Hainess [illegible] Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

[illegible] SADDLERY HARNESS HARD [illegible] Front st. Portland Or.

[illegible] BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST. [illegible] of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe [illegible] Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

[illegible] & WOLFF, MACHINISTS. OCEAN [illegible] sts.—Housework, doors, railings, boilers [illegible] machinery of all descriptions promptly [illegible] tools to order.

[illegible] CASE MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible] ROBSON & CO. 108 FRONT ST. [illegible] and 57 Market st., San Francisco.

[illegible] RY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

[illegible] ROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS [illegible] st., Portland. Or.

[illegible] LESALE DRUGGISTS.

[illegible] SHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED [illegible] land, Or.

AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

There are 3245 pupils attending the public schools of this city.

A license to wed was issued yesterday to [illegible] Baldwin and Edith Shepherd.

J. Heidecker, a German, has declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

Holiday matinee to-morrow at the Casino and last performance of "Billee Taylor."

No performance at the Casino Monday night. First production of "Patience" Tuesday evening.

Monday being a public holiday the schools and the kindergartens of the city will be closed.

Mr. [illegible] E. Seelig, of Astoria, who has been in the city several days leaves for home this morning.

The post office will be open to-morrow only between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Some time last October several dairy men were indicted for feeding brewers' waste to [illegible]. What has become of the indictments?

Mrs. J. A. V. Muir met with rather [illegible] loss last week consisting of $[illegible] and a certificate of deposit on Ladd & Tilton for $[illegible].

The delegates to the Christian convention will please report at the Taylor street church and be assigned to places of lodging by the secretary.

Mr. Dobley bookkeeper for Warren A. [illegible] Cathamet came up yesterday for treatment of an injured eye. He returned on the Telephone.

Mr. J. K. Armsby, of Chicago, and wife are at the Esmond. Mr. Armsby is head of the house which handles most of the Columbia river salmon sold in the Mississippi valley.

According to eastern exchanges, the $[illegible] won by Jack Dempsey in his fight with [illegible] is the largest stake won in a prize ring since the Tom Hyer, Yankee Sullivan mill, forty years ago.

The first Chinese case is that of Ah Ham, arrested in the police court on charge of assault. Ah Foo claims that Ham struck and bruised him up about the head with a mallet. The case is to be tried Monday.

The meeting which was to have been held last night with a view of organizing a democratic newspaper wasn't held. Somehow the brethren failed to come to time. This was probably from the fact that the meeting was to have been held after the banks had closed.

Manager W. A. Thompson, who through the [illegible] arrangements with the Casino Opera House company, finds himself with three months time on his hands, does not propose to be idle if he can help it. Yesterday he heard of the arrival of Miss Belle DuBois and immediately called upon her with a view of engaging her for a concert tour. It is probable that negotiations will be concluded ere long. Miss DuBois will be fortunate to secure for a manager a man so experienced and energetic as Mr. Thompson is.

SHIPPING NOTES.

ASTORIA, Feb. 20—Church left up [illegible] A. M. with British bark Lorenty. At [illegible] A. M. with British bark County of Merioneth.

TO MAKE SOUNDINGS.

Pilots Betts, Host, Reed and Moody leave at [illegible] o'clock this morning by the steamer [illegible] for the lower Columbia to make surveys of St. Helen's, Martin's Island and Walker's Island bars. It is thought that the rise in the Willamette during January and early this month has made material changes at St. Helen's.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On a decree and execution out of the state circuit court, in the case of John H. Schneider vs. George Pritchard, for $124 74, including costs, Sheriff Jordan yesterday sold two acres of land in the Edward Long donation land claim also two lots in the town of Midway. The amount realized was $1100. [illegible] Scherer was the purchaser.

STARK STREET FERRY INTEREST SOLD.

Last week Messrs. James Lotan, B. Z. Holmes and H. W. Henderson bought from Breyman & Sommerville their one-third interest in the Stark Street Ferry company. The price was $5,000. The purchasers before this owned a one sixth interest in the ferry, and with the new interest just acquired now own one-half of the property. Outsiders of course can judge only by the traffic as seen every day, but the ferry is regarded as the best paying enterprise in Portland to-day.

THE SALEM TEAM VICTORIOUS.

An exciting and interesting game of polo for the state championship at the pavilion last night was won by the Salem club after an exciting struggle. The first inning was won by the Portlands, and the Salemites won the last three innings, which gives them the championship of Oregon. The Portlands intend to challenge the Salems immediately, and will go to Salem to play the return game. How is it that the Pavilions did not play the Salems, instead of the Portlands, when the Pavilions are the Portland champions?

THE ABSENT TWENTY THREE.

Following are the names of the Emmet Guard who did not attend the meeting to be sworn in, after proper notice had been served: John O'Hare (late captain), Peter Higgins (late second lieutenant), Thomas McKenna, James Delane, Pat. Clancy, John Clancy, Martin Connolly, Wm. Carr, Joseph Dueber, James Doherty, John Fahey, B. Gallagher, J. Gallagher, John Gutley, Joseph Hughes, P. Kenny, C. Kelly, P. Mc[illegible], A. Nostram, P. O'Brien, E. Parker, Joseph Phillippe, M. P. Quinn.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.

R. L. Polk & Co.'s Portland city directory for 1886 will be ready for distribution about [illegible] next. An advance copy has been handed to THE OREGONIAN, and a look through the work indicates that it is as near perfect and complete as any directory can be made. Mr. [illegible] Reece, who represents the above firm, has had the superintendency of the work of preparation, compilation, etc., and how efficiently he has performed his duties the book itself furnishes abundant proof. There is an increase of 1500 names over last year, and nothing in the way of reference that a directory should contain has been overlooked.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK SHOW.

Commencing next Tuesday and running until Friday, the North Pacific Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association will give an exhibition in this city. The place selected is the large hall formerly occupied by the [illegible] Rule Bazaar, on First street, next door to [illegible]. Doors will be open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. and the admission will be 25 cents. Premiums will be given on single fowls, pairs, trios, breeding pens and best collections. If there is a good display, and indications point to the fact that there will be, the people of Portland [illegible] depended on to give financial support [illegible] the initial exhibition of the society.

PUGILISTS NOT KILLED.

The San Francisco [illegible] of a [illegible] published the following:

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 14—It [illegible] Dan Duncan McDonald was [illegible] by the P[illegible] in a prize [illegible]

Inquiry elicits the fact that there is no [illegible] in the statement. The fact of the matter is McDonald did [illegible] up in two [illegible] Last night another rumor gained [illegible] among a few of the down-town [illegible] that Dave Campbell had been killed in New York. The report was brought here by a [illegible] who arrived yesterday. He [illegible] not that he had heard so on the way [illegible] no doubt, another version of the M[illegible] is about as near correct as the [illegible] the Chronicle.

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURES.

The seventh annual course of lectures under the auspices of the Social Science association will begin on Wednesday of this week. They will be delivered in the chapel [illegible] of the church of Our Father, corner of Seventh and Yamhill streets. The programme of subjects and lecturers is as follows: February [illegible]—"Secondary Causes of Alcoholism," by Miss [illegible] N. Tupper, of the Portland High school; March [illegible]—"State Supervision of Charities and [illegible]," by Rev. R. W. Hill, of Salem; March [illegible]—"The Family," by his grace [illegible] Oregon, Mr. Wm. [illegible]; March [illegible]—"Vital Forces of Ancient China," by Prof. [illegible] Grossmar, late of the University of California; March 24—"Art: Its Elevating Influence," by Mrs. G. W. Chandler, of the college of Fine Arts, Syracuse University. Admission to single lectures, 25 cents; the course ticket, five lectures, 75 cents. These moneys are simply intended to meet incidental expenses. Anything left is reserved for the purchase of a social [illegible] library or to constitute a lecture fund.

THE CASINO.

Business during the last week has been exceptionally large, "Billee Taylor" having caught the popular ear. The opera is chock full of business, as in fact are all the operas [illegible] upon the stage by Mr. MacCollin. Miss Hall makes a most charming Phoebe, while Misses Vining and Branson have characters in which they both show to advantage. Mr. Seaman as the captain carries out the author's fiendish caricature to a nicety, while Mr. Branson's voice carries him through a role which does not present many opportunities. Mr. Murray improves as the crabbed school master at every performance, and Gillow shows to better advantage than in any of his other characters. The palm, however, must undoubtedly be awarded Mr. MacCollin as the old Salt Ben, Barnacle. To begin with, his make-up is immense, and he completely conceals his identity even in his singing. "All on account of Eliza" is repeatedly encored, and deservedly so. The chorus has been considerably enlarged and are most thoroughly drilled not only in the music but in the business of the opera. Two introductions merit a passing notice, viz: "The Sailor's Hornpipe," most charmingly executed by one of the chorus ladies, Miss Fannie Sanger, and the cackle song by J. R. Murchie. Never since the time of the Buckley Serenaders have we heard as good a rendition. Introductions of this kind go far to render the evenings enjoyable. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Miss Godfrey still retains her position in the company, and will make her re-entree on Tuesday evening as Lady Jane in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," a most charming opera, and a new one to our public. Special pains have been taken to make the production of "Patience" an event. The management have decided to close the house on Monday evening next for a full dress rehearsal. Not to disappoint those who may have purchased seats for Monday night, and in response to numerous and frequent requests a special operatic matinee will be given at usual rates, at 2 P. M. Monday, February 22, and, as Washington's birthday is an almost universal holiday, all may avail themselves of this opportunity. Seats may be reserved without extra charge at Hudgin & Streiburg's, corner Second and Washington streets.

NEW BOOKS.

The following new books have been received and added to the Library association, of Portland, during the week:

What Does History Teach. By John Stuart Blackie.

An Apache Campaign in the Sierra Madre.

Domesticus: A Tale of the Imperial City. By William Allen Butler.

Popular Government: Four Essays. By Henry Sumner Maine, K. C. S. I., LL. D.

A Short History of the English Colonies in America. By Henry Cabot Lodge.

The Queen's Empire, or, Ind and her Pearl. By Joseph Moore, Jr., F. R. G. S.

Roughing It series. By Harry Castleman: 1, George in Camp, or, Life on the Plains; 2, George at the Wheel, or, Life in a Pilot House; 3, George at the Fort, or, Life among the Soldiers.

Zeph: A Posthumous Story. By Helen Jackson, H. H.

Famous Women series: Rachel. By Nina H. Kennard.

Madame Mohl: Her Salon and Her Friends: a study of social life in Paris. By Kathleen O'Meara.

A Short History of Napoleon the First. By John Robert Seeley.

Japanese Homes and their Surroundings. By Edward S. Morse. Illustrated.

Practical Mineralogy, Assaying and Mining, with a description of the useful minerals and instructions for assaying and mining according to the simplest methods. By Frederick Overman.

A Rudimentary Treatise on Coal and Coal Mining. By Warington W. Smyth, M. A., F. R. S.

Mining: Its History and Practice. By [illegible] M. Stuart, M. E.

Manual of Hydraulic Mining for the use of the practical miner. By T. F. Van Wagenen, E. M.

The Assayer's Guide, or Practical Directions to Assayers, Miners and Smelters for the tests and assays by heat and wet processes of the ores of all the principal metals of gold and silver, coins and alloys and of coal. By Oscar M. Lieber.

The Voyage of the Vega Round Asia and Europe with a historical review of previous journeys along the north coast of the old world. By A. E. Nordenskiold. Translated by Alexander Leslie. Illustrated.

Langley's San Francisco Directory 1885.

Boy Trapper Series. By Harry Castleman: 1, The Buried Treasure or Old Jordan's Haunt; 2, The Boy Trapper; 3, The Mail Carrier.

THE COURTS.

In the case of Annie F. Rutherford vs. R. H. Thompson, in Judge Smith's court yesterday, a motion for a new trial and a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict was argued and submitted. The grounds are errors in law, and also that the evidence did not justify the verdict. This is a case wherein Mr. Thompson settled up the estate of Mrs. Rutherford's deceased husband, and as she was not satisfied with the settlement, she instituted civil proceedings to recover double the value of the estate, claiming it was disposed of without authorization from the probate court. She won the case, and the present move in the matter is by defendant's attorneys.

DECISION AS TO COSTS.

There was a ruling made by Judge Smith yesterday morning which will be of general interest to attorneys regarding costs. The question was whether the plaintiff had a right to charge as costs in a case, the making of a copy of the complaint which was served on a plaintiff in a suit of damages, and whether or not the notary fee for certifying to the correctness of the same should be counted as costs. Mr. Bellinger said he never heard of such a thing as charging for the copy of a complaint served on a defendant and made by an attorney's clerk, but Mr. Kilhn, in an aside, said he had been doing it for twenty years. Judge Smith held that when the copy was made by the county clerk it should properly be charged as costs in a case, but when made in an attorney's office it should not be charged for. He also held that the notary's fee should be allowed whether there was a notary in the attorney's office who certified to the correctness of the copy or whether an attorney had to walk five blocks to get the same. It is pretty safe to guess that hereafter when an attorney has a good case he will have the clerks at the county courthouse copy it, rather than trouble his own employes with the work as heretofore. It is surprising that this question has never before been passed upon. The practice as to charging or omitting to charge in cases certainly has varied greatly.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—DEPARTMENT NO. 1.

In the case of Barbara Lowig against Joseph Byars a motion to strike out part of the complaint was denied.

A motion for judgment on the pleadings was argued and submitted in the case of Jacob Bitzer against Lent & Young.

A motion to strike out part of the answer was argued and submitted in the case of G. A. Danziger against Ahavai Sholem.

The time to file a motion for a new trial was extended to and including February 27th in the case of H. Schneider against S. Haas and others.

The case of H. W. Prettyman against the Oregon Railway & Navigation company came up once more yesterday on an appeal from the decision of the clerk's cost bill. The clerk's decision in the case was sustained in part.

D. F. Budd vs. Multnomah Street Railway company; motion to strike out parts of the answer submitted.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

In the case of Robert Balfour et al. vs. George S. Davis and others, a demurrer was sustained.

In the case of [illegible] Fague against S. A. [illegible] the defendant was granted until the [illegible] inst. to file his answer.

Yung Wing was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for one year by Judge Stearns for assault with a dangerous weapon.

The report of the referee was confirmed in the case of Ho Shot, an insolvent debtor. The case came up on hearing exceptions to the report of J. F. Bennett.

In the matter of the estate of Lee A. Marx, insolvent debtors—On motion of attorneys for the assignee of the above entitled insolvent debtors it is ordered that H. E. McGinn, the referee appointed herein, on January 25, 1886, be, and is hereby instructed to report to this court the condition of said estate, said report to show the amount due the estate, the amount owing from said estate, the unsettled portion of said estate, the amount in the hands of the assignee, Jacob Haas, and whether or not he should be removed.

CHARLEY M'LAUGHLIN'S LATEST.

Yesterday in the police court Charles McLaughlin, son of McLaughlin, the milkman, and the same old Charley as of yore, was fined $20 for drunkenness and $10 for putting a head on B. George, a plumber, whose place of business is under the old American Exchange hotel. It is almost unnecessary to state that McLaughlin was unable to pay his way out, but instead will pound it out at the rate of $1 per day.

December 10 Mary Forken of Goose hollow, brought an action for damages to the amount of $[illegible]00 against Annie Gibson, and on a trial of the case in Judge Smith's court January 26 last, got a verdict for $[illegible]5 and costs. Yesterday a judgment on the verdict was ordered. This looks as if no appeal will be taken.

M. Bower got judgment in state circuit department No. 1 yesterday, against Ben Holladay for $18,900. This is a suit brought December 5, 1885, to recover $1[illegible]000 together with interest on a note executed July 14, 1883, by Ben Holladay to J. M. Livingston, and by him assigned to Bower for collection.

We invite our readers' attention to the card of W. C. Noon & Co. in this issue. These people are, with their San Francisco connection, the largest manufacturers and dealers in their line on the Pacific slope, and are the only Bag, Tent, and Awning makers in the northwest, having a full line of machinery, employing their labor and manufacturing their product in our market, and are consequently able to furnish their patrons at the least cost, and save them both time and expense in the execution of their orders.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

Interesting Scrap of History from Comrade J. H. Egan

He Tells How a Party of Eight Men in a Strong Natural Fortification near Port Orford Baffled 300 Indians

Multnomah camp No. 2, Indian war veterans of the north Pacific coast, held an interesting meeting yesterday 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which, among other business transacted, was the admission to membership of the following named veterans, viz.: Henry Belton, Thaddeus Hanford, Frank Hanies, E. N. Morgan, H. H. Morgan, James Winston, W. Morgan, J. M. Vanderpool, John W. Wilson, and the election to honorary membership of Capt. Leonard F. Powell of Seattle, C. A. L. Chapman, and W. S. Buckley, now of Stockton, Cal.

Comrade U. F. Hicks, captain in the war of 1855-'56, presented to the camp twenty printed copies of things within his cognizance in that war, for which he was tendered a vote of thanks.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO COLONIZE PORT ORFORD.

Comrade J. H. Egan presented the following interesting account of the first attempt to colonize Port Orford in 1851:

To Comrades of Camp No. 2, Oregon Indian War Veterans.—In response to a resolution adopted at your last meeting I submit the following account of the first attempt to colonize Port Orford:

On the morning of the [illegible]th of June 1851 a party of nine men, mostly mechanics, were landed from the steam propeller Sea Gull, Capt. W. Tichnor. The object in view was to open communication with the southern Oregon mines. The party landed on the beach between Point Orford and a small island or large rock lying parallel to it and about 50 yards distant. The top of this rock was selected for our camp as it was adapted for the purpose, being 100 feet high, precipitous and surrounded by the sea on three sides, accessible only by a narrow steep trail on the front or east end. Possession was taken and things arranged satisfactorily before sundown. The names of those composing the party were Joseph M. Kirkpatrick, Joseph Hussey, Cyrus Hedden, George Ridout, James Carrigan, Edward Somers, T. H. Slater, [illegible] Palmer, and John H. Egan. In addition to seven rifles and an army musket we had a small cannon, a four pounder which we loaded to the muzzle and planted at the foot of the trail leading up from the beach. This post now known as Battle rock contained about one acre covered with grass but no trees but no water. The view from the top is very fine and extensive, and [illegible] we had reason to be pleased with our situation.

Next morning the Indians gathered on the beach in considerable numbers, but, unlike their aspect the day before, they were sulky and insolent. A few of our men were down on the beach with them, but their conduct became so hostile that we left them in a hurry. On reaching the top of the rock we saw another body of Indians coming up from the Rogue river. The Indians followed us up the trail and wanted to come into camp. We stopped them at a little plateau about ten feet from the rock and parleyed with them there, where about twenty could stand. Here we determined to stop them. The pressure from behind was too strong, so we fell further back, till they tramped down our brush fence, and there was one step upward between them and us. Here we wrangled with one another for some time, they snatching at our clothes, provisions and other property. One fellow tried to take Kerrigan's gun from him, but failed. Just then one of our men came forward with an armful of our clothes, from the tents, and threw them among the Indians. They scrambled for them, and like Oliver Twist, they wanted more. Canoes arrived with Indians from Rogue river, and at the same time the party by land arrived, in all about two hundred. As soon as this party came, the others began to yell and jump about, and with a rush they came at us. We met them with the discharge of the cannon and our small arms, and out of all the crowd only three got within the camp, and they were disposed of with the butt of the musket. That was all it was fit for, it would not go off. We soon cleared the rock of living Indians, but the fight was kept up from the surrounding land, that is, on two sides, north and east.

A little before sunset an old Indian held up his hands and shouted to us, and by signs made us understand that he wanted to talk. We encouraged him to come. He went round among the dead and wounded Indians, numbering fifteen on the outside and one within the camp, the other two having been pitched into the sea. He asked permission to take them away, a favor we were very willing to grant, for the sight of them lying there in the sun was anything but pleasant. Canoes came and took all of them but one, which we could not get them to touch. We carried the one that was inside our line to where the others were, he being yet alive, and while myself and Joe Hussey were laying the Indian down, we were shot at with rifles from the north side, and Hussey was hit on the thumb. The fight was continued till sundown, when the Indians left. We had a dead Indian on hand, we buried him in the sand, as Moses did the Egyptian.

The Indian would not stay buried and came up every tide and gave us lots of trouble. The hostiles did not appear in the morning so we explored our surroundings. We found gold, coal and the famous white aromatic cedar. We saw no Indians about and thought we had conquered a peace.

Our dream of security was dispelled. On the morning of the sixth day the Indians began shooting arrows at us from every bush and tree on the north and east side and others in canoes were hovering round back of the island where the rock shelved a little, but the surf was too much for them, although the day was fine and weather calm. This continued all day without any loss to us, although we made some good Indians. We saw many fall and carried away. They left us at sundown as usual and formed a camp two miles south on the beach, where we could see their fires and hear the noise they made. Some of us thought they were mourning, others grumbling, or working magic or curses throwing medicine. The Indians harassed us every day, and kept us from leaving the rock, and if it had not rained we must have suffered for water. On the morning of the fourteenth day at least 300 Indians came up the coast yelling, and made a stand in front of us on the beach, as if they meant to appall us with a display of numbers. They kept out of gunshot and made a circuit to their old positions. They kept up their fire all the day, if the term can be applied to arrow shooting. There were many speeches made by the chiefs in different parts of their position, and several feints were made for the rock, but the sight of the cannon, or the fear of firing it, would cause them to crawl back to cover. In [illegible] the shore, crossed the beach twenty yards, [illegible] the steep, narrow face of our rock and [illegible] fence. It was too much [illegible] expect [illegible] Indian to give it up. We saw [illegible] it, so we reserved our fire for close quarters. Familiarity breeds contempt, as we had fired such a piece as we had five or six times, with the usual result of [illegible] at long range, they might have mustered up courage to rush onto us and wipe us out, for what resistance could eight men (for that was all we had that would fight, one of our men was an arrant coward and took no hand in the game) make if the Indians [illegible] discharge. They could kill us all before we could reload. The Indians returned to their camp at sundown minus many of their number.

We dropped a good many this day. Our provisions and ammunition were about exhausted. All we had was ship biscuit and coarse cannon powder. We had been using it in our rifles part of the day. The Sea Gull was long over due and the Indians were increasing in number and boldness daily. We had to obtain water stealthily at night. With great risk we determined to strike out for the settlements at the mouth of the Umpqua river. Taking our arms and axes and augurs to make rafts or fell trees across ravines, we filled our pockets with biscuits. Leaving our tents standing and fire burning we started for the settlements. We left nothing behind that could be of service to the Indians, that was destructible, from tents and blankets, and that was to induce the belief that we were still there.

One hour's travel across the base of Point Orford brought us face to face on the long straight beach between that point and Cape Blanco with twenty five or more Indians, armed, and on their way to join the others that we had been fighting. It was a mutual surprise. We recovered first and made a dash at them. They did not wait for the shock, but broke for the woods and left us alone in our glory. You may be sure we did not linger on the way, for we knew they would send the news to the main camp, and we would have the whole pack on our trail before morning. In crossing a creek a few miles further on we got our bread spoiled in wading. That being our only provision, we regarded it as a great loss. For the next seven days we traveled north, sometimes in the woods, sometimes on the beach, with nothing to eat but what we could find on the way. On the morning of the eighth day we entered Umpqua City, tired, hungry and ragged, but still game, having forced our way through two hostile tribes, making rafts and crossing three rivers in the presence of the enemy, passing over eighty miles of unknown country, and eluding the pursuit of the Rogue river nation, all without the loss of a man. Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. EGAN.

Letters were written upon [illegible] H. M. [illegible] the presiding officer, to furnish a history of events within his observation in the Cayuse war, and also to Comrades A. L. Chapman, [illegible] Powell and W. S. Buckley to furnish reminiscences of occurrences in the Indian war of 1855 and 1856 within their notice. Various other business was attended to not of interest to the public.

The membership of the camp is now over sixty and much interest is felt in collecting material for the historian who shall in future be called upon to write of the times when brave men, few in numbers, faced the savage foe from California to the British line.

The next meeting of the veterans will be held at the courthouse in this city on Saturday, March [illegible].

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

Pamphlets and Papers Forwarded East for Distribution. Senator Dolph's Letter. Information Desired.

In compliance with the request of Charles H. Dodd, who is now in the east, the state board of immigration has just forwarded another and a fourth large supply of immigration literature to Omaha and Chicago for distribution. The managers of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line, the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Rock Island are making a thorough distribution of this literature along their several lines.

Senator Dolph, writing to the secretary of the board, incloses a letter from Col. [illegible], minister to Switzerland, who makes detailed inquiry in relation to the outlook in this state for the family of well to do class of his countrymen, many of whom appear desirous of coming here. The minister has been supplied with the latest information.

During the past thirty three days the secretary of the state board has been keeping a memorandum of the letters, etc., [illegible] either direct or through [illegible] of whom information is sought [illegible] the state board.

"I am coming to Oregon in the spring," is [illegible] letters. "Am coming to your state (Oregon) in the spring (or this year) if I can sell what I have here," in 219 letters. "Send me information about Oregon," in [illegible] letters. "Saw THE OREGONIAN," in sixty four letters. In more than half of these letters the writers state the amount of money they can bring and ask what can be done with it here in the direction of farming. But thirteen of all these letters were written by mechanics. To all such who indicate that they have work the secretary writes, "Don't leave your work there for an uncertainty here." Two of these letters were written by laboring men. Nine-tenths of the writers are married, and most of them mention age, which in the average is under [illegible] years. Five sixths of these letters came from the northwestern or western states. But ten came from south of Mason and Dixon's line. Nearly one half of the writers ask for information about a particular portion of Oregon. A large percentage ask for the prices of improved land in the valley or southern portion of the state. The majority of the young men writing talk of stock farming. A good many ask about Uncle Sam's land. About one in twenty will inclose a stamp for reply. During the year but one letter contained money, a piece of fractional currency, old style.

With the advent of spring the applications from farmers and others for help increase at the state board. The secretary has places for three or four married men who are capable, willing and satisfied to make a reasonable income by steady work. For those who want to rent farms, some of them stocked up, desirable good openings.

The people of a community not more than five miles from Oregon City are so anxious to have steady, industrious laboring people come in among them that they have three or four habitable empty houses for new comers in which no rent is charged.

THIRD STREET.

The Future Leading Thoroughfare of the City. Business Men.

With the progress of the city Portland must have a street that will afford its merchants more scope. The high rents on our present leading retail street has, and will have the effect of forcing dealers to Third street. The Transcontinental railway, which has a line of double track extending from S street via Third, Tenth, G and Third, affords the people at either extreme an opportunity to reach easily the busy centre of the city. The company run their cars much later than the others, and this is the secret of their success. Less than a year ago Hon. H. W. Corbett completed the Cambridge block, which was nearly all leased long before the first bricks were laid.

JOHN B. GARRISON,

The pioneer of Third street, occupies No. [illegible], Wilson's building, and has had years of experience in the line of business in which he is engaged. From the single agency of one machine he has acquired the agencies of a dozen others, including the White, Household, Domestic and American. The reputation of these machines needs no laudation at our hands, as they are sufficiently known all over the northwest. Mr. Garrison has made the business a study, and knows more about sewing machines than any man hereabouts. He is the "walking encyclopedia" on the subject, and his word is taken as final. Supplies pertaining to the various machines are kept in stock. Garrison's store is a landmark.

WALLEN & M'DONNELL,

At No. 1[illegible], new Cambridge block, have won for themselves a reputation as dealers in Dry Goods, cloaks and goods in fact that ladies most desire for their own use, as well as the household. Every day in the year the firm tell THE OREGONIAN'S readers something *new*, and they find it beneficial to their business which is rapidly increasing.

COLLINSON & SHIEL,

Who began business on Third street [illegible], occupy the corner in the Cambridge block, and judging by the stream of visitors to their emporium, it is but fair to presume this firm is perfectly satisfied with the locality as a business stand. They carry only the best lines in [illegible] and the [illegible] show their appreciation by a liberal patronage. The establishment is complete in all its appointments, and will [illegible] house in the city. [illegible] the corner of Morrison, [illegible] Hegele's block, [illegible] what is

[illegible]

[illegible] occupy the balance of the Hegele block. The City Dry Goods store in John Wilson's old stand, No. 147, and next north is the German bakery, No. 1[illegible], presided over by H. Wittenberg. At the corner of [illegible] occupying two stories of Thompson's building is [illegible] well known clock and [illegible] house. Masonic hall towers high at the corner of Alder, on the ground of which is [illegible]'s shoe store and silverware store. [illegible] Further north is the Boston store in Dekum's block [illegible].

MRS. HANVERS'

Millinery store, which is well stocked with goods in view of the spring trade, is, so to speak, [illegible] Mrs. Hanvers' is the largest establishment of the kind on the street. Haskins & Co. will soon open a stationery store at No. 1[illegible] and Richet & [illegible], the coffee and spice men, are kept busy on the corner. On the opposite side are a number of frames, the property of Henry Failing, [illegible], which are occupied by families, the lower floors being used by persons doing some light business. [illegible] P. Luger, broker, occupying No. 123 and [illegible] Cornelian, cigar dealer, next door.

KITCHONG & CO.,

No. 1[illegible], dealers in men's suitings, keep a number employed in making up suits to order and for dealers. This is a busy place.

RICHARD KNOTT,

At No. 1[illegible], has been located at No. 13[illegible] in Mrs. Wilhelm's building for the past nine years, and has a large family trade in fine wines and liquors. He has virtually grown up with the wonderful growth of the street.

DR. VAN MONSISCAR

Has occupied the second floor in the same building for almost a year. His advertising in THE OREGONIAN during that time has amounted to fully $1000, a pretty good evidence that he knows where to place his money where it will do the most good. He has a large practice and is now settled to stay. Gardner & Co., the plumbers, occupy the corner store in the same building. The second floor of Good Templars Hall building is known as "Leibig's Hall," the corner being occupied by the lessee as a saloon. A meat market was recently established in the same building.

[illegible]

No. 1[illegible], practical furnace men, keep a complete stock of goods in stoves and tinware. They have given special attention to fitting up Richardson & Boynton company's furnaces and school room heaters. Their success in this particular is amazing as they have filled contracts at the state insane asylum (at a cost of $11,000), the state university, Multnomah county court house, Albany school house, Walluta hotel, Clackamas county court house, Astoria school house, Seattle school, Paddock hall (Tacoma), the "Home" in this city and elsewhere. They have been established three years and the above indicates the fact that their work is first-class.

The above comprises only the portion of Third street between Yamhill and Morrison. We shall extend mention of other portions north at a later date.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Sunday school at [illegible] A. M.

On account of the all day services at the Baptist church next Thursday the usual [illegible] prayer meeting will be omitted.

Services in Calvary Presbyterian church at 11 A. M. on Sabbath, Feb. 21, 1886. Evening services omitted. Sermon by the Rev. W. B. Lee, of Olympia, W. T.

St. Stephen's Chapel, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets—Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 A. M. and at 3 30. Sunday school at 10. Seats free.

First Christian Church—Columbia and East Park streets. Preaching at 11 A. M. by E. W. Webb, pastor. Evening services omitted. Sunday school at 12 [illegible]. Prayer meeting Thursday at [illegible].

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets, Wm. R. Stevenson pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12 30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon, "The Loss and the Gain." A cordial welcome to all.

Washington and Third street church, pastor, Rev. D. Lindsley—In the morning Rev. Hunter Corbett, who has spent twenty three years in China, will preach. In the evening the congregation is invited to meet in a union meeting at the Baptist church.

Unitarian Church, corner of Yamhill and Seventh streets, T. L. Eliot, minister. Services in the morning at 11. In the evening at 7 the eighteenth anniversary of the Sunday school will take place, with appropriate exercises by the children, reports, addresses, etc. The children of the church and parents are especially invited.

EAST SIDE [illegible]

The First Spiritual society of Portland hold meetings at Ross's hall, on First street, between Oak and [illegible] streets, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens' addition, Rev. C. C. Poling, pastor. The usual services will be held both morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 A. M.

Temperance Hall, Abbett's addition—Divine services on Sabbath, February 21st, at 3 15 P. M. Sermon by Rev. D. O. Ghormly. Sabbath school at 2 30 P. M. All are invited.

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Services as usual both morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Friday evening service at 7 30.

Norwegian Danish Lutheran church, 125 Alder street between Sixth and Seventh—J. Tickle, Pastor. Divine services at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Sunday school at 12 15.

First Congregational church, corner Third and Jefferson streets—President Ellis of Forest Grove will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12 [illegible]. The evening service is omitted.

Baptist church, corner of G and Seventh streets. Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition—Rev. Daniel Staver, pastor. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at [illegible] o'clock. Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o'clock.

German Methodist Episcopal church, corner North Eighth and D streets. The pastor, Rev. F. Bonn, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Sabbath school at 9 30 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

First Congregational Church, corner Second and Jefferson streets—Divine service in the forenoon conducted by Rev. T. L. Ellis. In the evening this church unites with Tabernacle service. Sunday school at 12 30. All are invited.

Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal church—Sunday school at 12 15. Young people's praise service at 6 30 P. M. Preaching in the morning by the pastor. In the evening the congregation will worship with the First Baptist church.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and [illegible] streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormly, pastor. Divine services on Sabbath, February 21st, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sermons by pastor. Sabbath school at 12 [illegible]. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 [illegible]. All are invited.

Judge [illegible] Bronaugh will speak at the Advent Christian mission room, corner of Second and Mill streets, at 11 o'clock A. M. A subject of great importance will be presented. Services will also be held in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. S. P. Wilson will preach at the usual hours both morning and evening. Subject for morning discourse, "The Divinity of Christ." Sabbath school meets at 12:20 o'clock as usual. In the evening there will be a revival service. After the service an altar meeting. All are invited.

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets.—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, the pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Travail and Triumph of Truth." In the evening, at 7 30 o'clock, a union evangelistic service will be held, at which Rev. G. W. Chandler will preach. To these services all are cordially welcome. Sunday school at 12 30.

THE HOLLADAY ESTATE.

The receiver in the case of Ben vs. Joe Holladay filed his report yesterday, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance last report	$ [illegible] 04
Feb. [illegible] rent W. F. Co.	5 00
Feb. [illegible] do O. R. & N. Co.	10 00
Feb. 11 do St. [illegible]	1[illegible] 00
Feb. 11 do [illegible] block	[illegible] 00
Feb. 1[illegible] do St. Charles hotel	5 00
	$ [illegible] 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

To [illegible] Burnham's account	$ [illegible] 00
[illegible]	590 00
Balance	[illegible] 04
Total	[illegible] 04

D. P. THOMPSON, Receiver.

NOTICE TO PORTLAND MERCHANTS.

The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific companies have jointly agreed to protect Portland merchants as against cut rates to San Francisco during the present trouble among the transcontinental lines. There will be no necessity of shipping freight via [illegible] full protection will be accorded. Freight will be billed from common points to eastern and western terminals at same rates in effect to or from San Francisco on same dates.

S. G. [illegible]LTON, A. G. A., N. P. R. R.

B. CAMPBELL, Gen. Agt. Union Pacific R. R.

A NATURAL RESULT.

"You folks will have to [illegible] of business keeps up in this style," remarked THE OREGONIAN'S man, who had just [illegible] of his evening repast at the Louvre. "We will try to please all and keep things moving lively. That's the way we manage," and with a smile the proprietor [illegible] at the well filled tables with his [illegible] much as to say, "There's [illegible] more."

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES!

We are prepared to do everything in the line of repairing, painting and trimming carriages and buggies in a superior manner and at as low prices as first class work can be done. North Pacific Manufacturing Co., Twenty second and Thurman streets. W. Jackson & Co., proprietors. [illegible]

SPRING.

We open to-day new Dress Goods, Plain and Fancy Embroidered Mulls, Laces and a few other choice lines, which were purchased by our Mr. Cran in New York. Many of these goods cannot be duplicated, and from intending purchasers we solicit an early call.
JOHN CRAN & CO.,
131 and 133 First street.

SINGING LESSONS.

The celebrated Lamperti and Stockhausen methods taught by Mrs. F. J. Finck, No. 10 Main street.

"D. D. D." permanently cures Dyspepsia.
Sick Headache cured by "D. D. D."
"D. D. D." will cure Indigestion.
Biliousness cured at once by "D. D. D."
"D. D. D." will positively cure Constipation.

Parties will find choice meals at [illegible], Holton House, Alder street.

Meet me between 2 and 5 to-day at Charley Stiter's.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send 10 cents for a copy of the twenty page New Year's edition.

MATTERS SOCIAL.

A Resume of Social Events for the Past Week

The New Game Drive Whist—St. Lawrence Church Concert. Euchre Parties. Theatrical Squabbles. Movements of Well Known People.

The week past has been a quietly pleasant one. A number of pleasant affairs having taken place, though perhaps none of more importance than the St. Lawrence church concert at the New Market theater on Monday evening, of which a full account was given in Tuesday's OREGONIAN, and but brief mention is made below. Many smaller affairs have come off of which full mention is made. Amusement lovers have been deeply stirred up over complications arising in the opera company.

DRIVE WHIST.

"Drive whist" is the new game for small gatherings which bids fair to supersede progressive euchre, especially among the great army of whist lovers. It is simply the good old game of whist with a few modern arrangements added, which greatly increase the enjoyment of an evening company. In playing it, all the rules for the game of whist as laid down by the best authorities are observed, and it is said that the new game has become all the rage wherever it has been introduced. A number of tables are taken, each one of which is plainly numbered, and partners are chosen for each table in various unique and pleasant ways, according to the taste and ingenuity of the hostess. Among the many pleasant and happy thoughts embodied in this separating into quartettes, is the use of the Jacqueminot and Marechal Niel roses, or any two roses of such decided contrast in color. The hostess standing at the foot of the stairway presents, as her fancy dictates, a Jacque to one and a Niel to the other, an exact number of roses having been prepared, equal in number to her guests. Then the guests pair off the Jacqueminots in couples, and the Niels the same. Of course it leaves the guests very much to their own sweet will, but this is perhaps to be desired rather than otherwise.

As soon as this preliminary has been satisfactorily arranged, the play begins at a signal from the hostess and one hand is played. There are no prize [illegible] or booby tables. Then the losers go to the next tables, those at No. 1 going to No. 2, and so on until the number of hands agreed upon at the beginning of the game, have been played.

Each table (there should be at least four) is supplied with score cards, there being one card for each couple, ruled in columns, in which to record the points lost, the points won and the number of hands to be played. Here again the hostess has a field in which to display her ingenuity and taste for the artistic, in handsomely gotten up score cards. The game has already become the rage in the east. Walla Walla and Fort Coeur d'Alene have taken it up, while as yet it has hardly been thought of here in Portland, but as whist is a game which requires deep thought and the display of no small amount of science in its playing, the new game will prove popular with a great many people who would not look at euchre, either progressive or retrogressive or any similar game, and as a novelty it will be popular with all, as it certainly deserves to be. The only place where the rules and score cards have been displayed as yet in this city, is at Mr. Edward Dekum's book store. Hints as to the arrangement of tables, with the best and most general rules of the game are printed in neat and tasty pamphlet form.

A PRIMA DONNA'S DISGUST.

Rumor to the effect that Miss Carrie Godfrey, the prima donna of the Thompson Opera company had severed her connection with the troupe, having been circulated, a representative of THE OREGONIAN called on Miss Godfrey yesterday at her apartments in the Gilman house. In reply to a question regarding the truth of the above rumor, Miss Godfrey made the following statement: "Mr. Thompson told me last Wednesday that he had signed an agreement to turn over the company in its entirety to the Casino management for a term of twelve weeks, the salaries to remain as they had always been, my own included. On the following day, Thursday, the Casino management waited on me, and asked me to accept considerably less than my usual salary, which I flatly refused to do, and announced my intention of withdrawing from the company. They have called repeatedly since then, but I have only one answer to make.

"No, I know nothing about the trouble between Mr. Thompson and the company. Mr. Thompson is a very peculiar man, saying little about his business, but goes right ahead on whatever course he lays out for himself. I am willing to go on whenever they agree to my terms, but unless they do so very quickly, I shall go East. In fact it is highly probable that I shall start for New York Thursday. What annoys me more than anything else is that *I* am the only one whose salary they have attempted to cut down. I am very sorry that trouble has occurred, for I like Portland very much and would like to remain here. I have many friends whom I shall hate to part from, but what can I do? I have not asked for more than I have been receiving ever since I joined the company, and I just won't submit to the injustice, that's all there is about it."

"Have they tried to procure local talent?"

"Well, yes. I heard that they have asked several young ladies to be the "Patience" next week, but they all declined. Miss Hall will probably take that part."

"Lady Jane?"

"Oh, I am sure I don't know who will be the Lady Jane. That is the character I have always taken."

"Troubles?"

"Well, I have heard they have been having a lively time up at the Casino lately, but as to the exact nature of them I have not heard."

"My opinion of Manager Kinross? Oh, he's all right. Now, you must excuse me, for I want to go up to the Casino and have my trunk taken away before Manager Kinross has it attached."

"Kindness? Oh, no. I assure you it has given me pleasure. Good morning.

"Oh, Mr. Reporter, I wish you would emphatically deny that there has been any trouble between Mr. Thompson and myself. Those stories are all false—every one of them."

WEDDING AT SALEM—GILBERT-HERREN.

The event of the week in Salem society circles was the marriage of Miss Lulu Gilbert and Mr. Gus Herren on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. I. N. Gilbert on Marion street. The contracting parties had invited only most intimate friends, but the number responding crowded the spacious parlors. Mr. Oscar L. Clay of this city, and Miss Addie Earhart supported the groom and bride. At 8:30 P. M. the wedding party entered and stood in the east end of the parlors, the wall behind them being handsomely ornamented with ivy, mosses and calla lilies, while over head was suspended a horseshoe shaped floral piece. Rev. J. W. Harris of the Congregational church officiated. The bride wore a lace trimmed dress of cream colored satin de laine, with train, her commanding figure lending considerable effect. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaid wore a silk dress of a delicate pink shade. Her ornaments were diamonds. Both young ladies were tastily and richly dressed. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served and at midnight the guests began to take leave. Mr. and Mrs. Herren will reside for the present at the house of the groom's parents, at the latter's earnest request. The following is a partial list of those witnessing the ceremony: W. J. Herren and wife, A. W. Herren and wife, F. C. Herren and wife, F. N. Gilbert and wife, A. T. Gilbert and wife, A. [illegible] England and wife, Governor and Mrs. Moody, Mrs. R. P. Earhart, H. W. Cottle and wife, Eugene Breyman and wife, Maj. George Williams and wife, F. M. Waite and wife, J. D. McCully and wife, Robert J. Hendrie and wife, [illegible] Smith and wife, Mrs. W. J. Dyer, Mrs. Alice Aiken, Mrs. W. H. Herren, Mrs. Murphy, the Misses Earhart and Breyman, and Misses Nelson, Church, Lena Breyman, Woodworth, Willis, Cosper, Thompson, Waters, Cranston, Dalrymple, Caples, Hall, Carrie Moores, Loomis, Dearborn, VanWagner, Carpenter, Murphy and McCullough, and Messrs. I. I. Patterson, W. J. D'Arcy, H. S. Jordan, W. J. Clarke, W. G. Woodworth, Eugene Willis, Eugene England, Otto Krausse, T. D. Piper and Charles Piper.

Mr. Woodward has finished his burlesque on the "Mikado,"—"Mike-a Dude." The different characters will be assumed by Messrs. Fred Jones, Thomas Davis, Samuel Wilder Pease, Fred M. Gilmore, W. T. Wallace, Ralph Lee and others.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A tennis club has been organized within the past week, bearing the appropriate name, The Multnomah Tennis club. Work will be begun the ensuing week preparing three courts on Judge Deady's block, immediately opposite Mr. C. H. Lewis's, on Eighteenth street. The officers of the club are President, Mr. J. C. Flanders, vice-president, Mr. N. E. Ayer, secretary, Mr. James R. McCraken treasurer, Mr. Edward Adams, with the following charter members: J. S. Valentine, E. R. Adams, N. E. Ayer, E. Cookingham, W. B. Ayer, Fred M. Gilmore, P. R. Deady, Alfred Holman, G. Goode, W. B. Coler, J. Bourne, Jr., D. D. Oliphant, S. W. Pease, T. W. Taylor, John Effinger, D. Taylor, S. Wasserman, J. C. Lewis, J. C. Flanders, W. J. Burns, J. C. Dockerell, S. B. Linthicum, F. B. Eaton, A. A. J. Mackenzie, Wm. Jones, H. C. Wilson, F. A. Beck, John F. McCraken, M. M. Goldsmith and W. T. Wallace.

SURPRISE PARTIES.

A birthday surprise party was tendered Jack Robinson at his elegant residence, Sixth and Lincoln streets, on Tuesday evening last. A most joyful time was spent in music, dancing and feasting. Mr. Robinson and his estimable wife, though taken by surprise, were not at a loss to know what to do, and they entertained their friends in a royal manner. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. John Manion, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Walker, Mr. J. Dunbar, Miss Reynolds, Mr. W. Thayer, Miss K. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. James Manion, Mr. Joseph Neppach, Miss Sinnott, Mr. F. P. O'Brien, Capt. Everetts, J. B. Fithian, Mr. Smith, Miss Manion, Miss M. Ryan.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. McCully last Thursday evening at Watson's hall, in North Portland. The party was attended by about twenty-five couples, who brought their own musicians and dancing and games was the order of the hour. Supper was served about 11 o'clock and the evening passed pleasantly. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burkhardt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. H. Duvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storey, Mrs. McAttee, Miss A. Eaton, Miss C. Thibbetts, Miss Vina Ward, Miss Emma Versteeg, Miss Anna Murhard, Miss E. Waldron, Miss B. Hill, Miss B. Reed, Miss F. Rupert, Miss J. Ramsey, Miss Ida Murhard, Miss D. Milveny, the Misses McAttees, Mrs. Leroy, F. Connolly, E. Redmond, R. Versteeg, E. McCully, J. Dehan, W. Eaton, W. Carleton, T. Gannon, J. Candish, L. Cartill, A. Eaton, George Whitaker, J. Hazlewood, G. Davis, W. Wilson, J. McClure, G. Eaton, C. Conroy, Samuel Murhard, W. Jackson, J. Carrigan.

Miss Minnie Griffiths was pleasantly surprised at her home on G street on Friday. About thirty of her young friends were in the company. Those present were the Misses Ross, Quimby, Hastings, Springer, McGilvery—Annie and Susie, Olsen, Coulby, Richardson, Murhard, Miller—Edith and Maggie. Messrs. Graham, Morrow, Hall, Murhard, Pols, Quimby, McAttee, Stringer, Clark, Swetland, Lewis and Lot Springer and Emmett.

WEDDING—JEROME—THORN.

The marriage of Mr. Frank B. Thorn, son of Capt. Charles Thorn formerly of the steamer California but now of San Francisco, and Miss Mamie E., daughter of Capt. George Jerome, took place at the family residence in this city Thursday evening, the 18th inst., Rev. Dr. Atkinson officiating. The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate family of the bride. The young couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents. After an evening spent at home they repaired to the residence that had previously been fitted up for their reception and began life on their own account. The best wishes of numerous friends attend them.

ORANGE SOCIABLE.

The ladies of the Unitarian church gave an orange sociable in their lecture rooms Tuesday evening, which was a great success in every way. There could be found oranges and oranges, orange pie, orange jelly, orange cake, orange marmalade, oranges dried and oranges fresh, and in fact oranges in all styles, even to the luscious fruit hanging from the trees, for on either side the bower from which all the good things emanated stood an orange tree in full vigor, and inside the bower Miss Lillie Weed sat supplying the every want of the many people present. Mrs. Haine and Miss Joslyn were on the committee in charge, ably assisted by Mrs. H. L. Pittock and Mrs. Morgan.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE PARTIES.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Sylvester Pennoyer entertained a number of her friends in honor of her nephew, Mr. Milton Pennoyer, of Chicago. The nature of the festivities being one of the most charming progressive euchre parties of the season. The prizes were elegant and costly. The first lady's prize was won by Mrs. Willis, and was a beautiful, hand-painted satin fan. Mr. Milton Pennoyer captured the first gentleman's prize, a very handsome silver-headed cane. Mr. Willis was the gentlemen's "booby," and was presented with a cigar case. The other prizes were a beautiful little silver match-case, a hand painted bon-bon receptacle, and a large basketful of magnificent jacqueminot roses. There were present Miss Victoria Sutton, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Georgiana Peters, Miss Lottie Stout, Miss Jennie Sutton, Miss Albina Page, Miss Nellie Williams, Miss Hamilton and Miss Fannie Page, Mr. Wortman, Mr. Milton Pennoyer, Mr. Frank S. Dearborn, Mr. T. A. Davis, Mr. L. C. Jones, Mr. [illegible] Jones, Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. P. Bosworth, Mr. Robert Davis, Mr. Negle and Mr. Stubbs, also Mr. and Mrs. Snow and Mr. and Mrs. Willis. Mrs. Pennoyer was assisted by her daughter, Miss Gertrude Pennoyer.

On Wednesday the Progressive Euchre club met at Mrs. Frank Schuck's, 167 East Park street. The prizes were varied and elegant, Miss Ada Cavaline winning the first, a beautiful fan. The booby prize, a plush photograph case, was carried off once more by Mr. Gould. Those present were Miss Kate Schuck, Miss Mary Hill, Miss Ada Cavaline, Miss Mary Gaston, Miss Maria Cavaline and Miss Lena Morgan. Messrs. G. Y. Gammons, J. C. McCalum, F. N. Pendleton, C. H. Darling, H. C. Gould and W. G. Steele. The occasion was also utilized for their valentine party, and many beautiful souvenirs were exchanged.

PEARL WEDDING.

A pearl wedding took place in McMinnville, on the evening of the 13th, celebrating the 30th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hodson which took place in Clinton county, Ohio, February 14, 1856. The evening was delightful, and contributed much to the success and joyousness of the occasion by bringing together a very large number of friends of the family, at the cheerful parlors of O. O. Hodson, the eldest son of the worthy couple whom the assemblage honored. At a given signal, led by Rev. T. H. Henderson, the party gathered around the center of attraction, and in a few well timed remarks, suitable to the occasion, Mr. Henderson presented the aged pair with some elegant testimonials of respect in behalf of those present. Among the presents were an elegant silver pitcher, goblet and butter dish, presented by thirty-nine persons, silver cup from Mr. and Mrs. Dr. F. S. McKibben, a set of silver fruit knives and fancy apron from Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gertrude Hodson, of Eugene city; a set of silver teaspoons from Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Manning, and a silver castor from Mr. and Mrs. O. O. and Mrs. C. W. and Charles Hodson. Incident to this very pleasant meeting it may be mentioned that Mr. and Mrs. Hodson's entire family were present, including their foster daughter Minnie, and a grandson and granddaughter.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A pleasant birthday party was tendered Chas. A. Morrell by Mrs. Capt. Strang at her parlors Thursday evening. Dancing and singing was indulged in until a late hour. About 11 o'clock refreshments were served and all wished Charles many such enjoyable birthdays. Among those present were Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. Scheil, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Rosenstein, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Albright, Misses Harlow, Darcy, Smith, Aldrich, Valentine, Carr, Keddir, the Misses Bradbury, Messrs. Parkinson, Yates, Clark, Marshall, Lee, Milwain, Crosly, Johnson, Moore, Linhardt, Buffum, Pendleton, Capt. Pease, Mr. Charles Lownsdale, Mr. Northrup.

NOTES.

The "Yum Yum," or more technically speaking, Gum Gum of the Mike-a Dude company is said to be soul-inspiring. In fact, immense in make up.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. J. J. Mann gave a delightful progressive euchre party. About twenty couple were present, and had a delightful evening.

An exchange says: Wedding invitations are now engraved on rough surface paper, and for the "pleasure" of your company the word "honor" is substituted.

Miss Lillie Weed gave an informal card party at her residence in this city last Tuesday evening. A number of young people were present and passed a very pleasant evening.

Several members of the Thompson company have been interviewed, and all expressed the utmost confidence in Mr. Thompson and displayed a very warm personal feeling for that gentleman.

The entertainment which was to have been given Saturday night for the benefit of the High school assembly room, has been indefinitely postponed. For which action various reasons are given.

The officers and ladies of Vancouver garrison indulged in a hop at Sully hall last Thursday evening. It was a very pleasant affair, notwithstanding many of the young officers are on duty at Seattle.

Mrs. Dekum's dancing class held one of their regular receptions Friday evening. A out

(Concluded on Seventh Page.)

LIFE'S PHILOSOPHY.

Do not hurry, do not flurry,
Nothing good is got by worry.
Bide the hour to make the sp[illegible],
Take life easy, that's the thing.

Do not trouble, do not trouble,
Heavy hearts make toiling double,
Groans the back with loaded pain,
Laugh, and 'twill grow light again.

Do not sorrow, do not sorrow,
Grief to-day is joy to-morrow,
Life flows smoothly after fears,
Eyes shine brightest washed with tears.

Hark the children, hark the voices!
Somewhere everything rejoices,
Blasts without of winter ring,
Yet inward mirth makes endless spring.

Soon from elms will rooks be cawing,
Young lambs leaping, [illegible] thawing,
Soon with a sunny April dawn
Will daisies bright bedeck the lawn.

Forward, then, to victory straining,
Forward as brave men uncomplaining,
The game's afoot, and here's the ball,
Yonder the goal, on comrades all!

India, Ireland? Brood not o'er them,
Church and State? Fight, fear not for them,
Statesmen failed, lea[ders] [illegible],
Yet courage, friends, [illegible].

[illegible] gathers strength, and [illegible] the powers
Of darkness yield. The d[ay] is ours.
The cloud and tempest [illegible],
Yet wakes behind the Eternal eye.

Watching, wondering, yearning, knowing,
Whence the stream and where 'tis going,
Seems all mystery? By and by
He will speak and tell us why.

[illegible]

MRS. PEIXADA.

BY SIDNEY LUSKA, AUTHOR OF "AS IT WAS WRITTEN."

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CHAPTER XI.

HOW SHE EXPLAINED [illegible] HER LIFE.

Thursday morning, at [illegible], Hetzel was seated in Mrs. Hart's dining-room making such an apology for a breakfast as, under the circumstances, could be expected of him, when the waitress announced that Josephine was in the kitchen, and wished to speak with her master.

"All right," said Hetzel. "Ask her to step this way."

Josephine presented herself. Not without some embarrassment, she declared that she had heard what rumor had to say of Mrs. Ripley's imprisonment and of Mrs. Ripley's sickness, and that she was anxious to learn the very truth of the matter from Hetzel's lips. Hetzel replied good-naturedly to her interrogatories, and at length Josephine rose to go away. But having attained the door, she halted and faced about.

"Ach Gott!" she exclaimed. "I was forgetting about these."

She drew a bunch of letters from her pocket and deposited them upon the table beside Hetzel's plate.

Alone, Hetzel picked the letters up and began to study their superscriptions. One by one, he threw them aside without breaking their seals, till at last, "Hello!" he cried, "who has been writing a book for me to read? Half an inch thick, as I'm alive! Looks like a lady's hand, too. Seems somehow as though I recognized it. Let me see. Ah! I remember. It must be from her."

Without further preliminary, he pushed back his chair, tore the envelope open, and set out to read the missive through.

"Dear Mr. Hetzel: I received a very kind note from you last evening, and I should have answered it at once, only I had so much to say, that I thought it would be better to wait till morning, in order to commence and finish it at a sitting. The lights are turned off here at 9 o'clock, and therefore if I had begun to write last evening, I should have been interrupted in the midst of it, and that would have rendered doubly difficult what in itself is difficult enough.

"I have much to explain, much to justify, much to ask forgiveness for. I am going to bring myself to say things to you, which a few days ago, I believed it would be impossible for me to say to any living being, except my husband; and it would have been no easy matter to say them to him. But a great change has happened in the last few days. Now I cannot say those things to my husband—never can. Now my wretched failure of a life is nearly ended. I am going to a prison, where, I know very well, I shall not survive a great while. And something, which there is no need to analyze, impels me to put in writing such an explanation of what I have done and left undone in this world as I may be able to make. Perhaps I am prompted to this course by pride, or, if you choose, by vanity. However that may be, I do feel that in justice to myself as well as to my friends, I ought to try to extenuate the [illegible] of my offending, so as to soften the harsh judgment that [illegible] aware only of my outward acts, and ignorant of my inner [illegible], would be disposed to pass upon me. I have ventured to address myself to you, instead of to [illegible]. It would be too hard for her to [illegible] this writing through. You, having [illegible] [illegible] make it easier for her [illegible]. I know that you will be willing to do this, [illegible] I know what [illegible] I have always [illegible].

"For my own assistance, [illegible] the points upon which I must touch in this letter. First—I [illegible] but—what doubtless seems very [illegible] to you—why, having a blot upon my life—[illegible], that is to say, who I am—I allowed Arthur Ripley to marry me. Then I must [illegible] that most painful task of [illegible] the story of the death of Bernard Peixada [illegible] Edward Bolen. Next I must justify—what I hope [illegible] understand, though [illegible] very simple—the deep resentment which I cannot help cherishing against [illegible] friend, my husband. Finally I must [illegible] the reasons that induced me to plead guilty of murder in an open court.

"But [illegible] I have put things in their wrong order at the outset. It will [illegible] for me to explain why I [illegible] to become Arthur's wife until I have given you the true history of Bernard Peixada's [illegible]. I must command my [illegible] this. I must forget nothing. I must [illegible] myself to recount every circumstance, hateful as [illegible] subject is. I must [illegible] feelings, and as fast as [illegible] possible, put the entire [illegible] writing. I pray God to help me.

"I am just twenty-six years [illegible] than two months, [illegible] Arthur. My birthday fell while he and I were at New Castle together—August 8th. [illegible] little I guessed then that in ten [illegible] everything would be so altered. It is strange. I trusted him as I trusted myself. I could not conceive the possibility of [illegible] deceiving me. He seemed so sincere, so simple-minded, so single-hearted, I could as easily have fancied a toad issuing from his mouth as a lie. Yet all the time we were alone together there in New Castle—he was lying to me. That whole fortnight—that seemed so wonderfully serene and pure and light—was one dark falsehood. From then he was having my career investigated here in New York, behind my back. And I—I had offered to tell him everything. [illegible] would have been [illegible] the whole story, but he would [illegible] me. He preferred to hear [illegible]—my enemy's version of it. [illegible]—to remind me of the truth even now I can scarcely believe it.

"But I must not digress. As I was saying, I am twenty-six years old. [illegible] years ago, when I was [illegible] twenty, my father said to me [illegible], 'Mr. Peixada has done us the honor [to] ask for your hand in marriage. Of course we have accepted [illegible] 8th of next August [illegible].'

"You cannot re[illegible] horror I experienced [illegible] those words to [illegible] [illegible] occasion of my father [illegible] heart [illegible] what I have stated [illegible].

"You must know [illegible] father was a wat[chmaker] [illegible] shop on Second [illegible] enth streets. He was [illegible] gence, of uncommon [illegible], gentle and affectionate [illegible] a Jew of the sternest [illegible] old-fashioned, orthodox [illegible] children owe to their parents [illegible] youth had intended [illegible] while he was a student [illegible] revolution broke out [illegible] a consequence he had to leave Germany [illegible] come to America, before he had won his diploma. Here, friendless, penniless, he had to earn his living as best he could. For a year or two, like many another of his race, he was a peddler. But eventually he fell in with a jeweler named Oppenheim, who offered to teach him his trade. Thus he became an apprentice, then a journeyman, finally a proprietor. I was born in the house on Second avenue, in the basement of which my father kept his shop. We lived upstairs. Our family consisted only of my father and mother, myself, and my father's intimate friend, Marcus Nathan. Mr. Nathan was a very learned gentleman, who had been a widower and childless for many years, and who acted as *Chazan* in our synagogue. It was to him that my father confided my education. It was he who first taught me to read and write, and to care for books and music. How good and loyal a friend he was to me, you will learn later on. (He died early in 188-.) I did not go to school till I was 13 years old. Then I was sent to the public school in Twelfth street, and thence to the normal college, where I graduated in 18[illegible]. I studied the piano at home, under the direction of a woman named Emily Millard—an accomplished musician, but unkind and cruel. She used to pull my hair and pinch me, when I made mistakes, and afterward, when they tried me in the court of general sessions for Bernard Peixada's murder, Miss Millard came and swore that I was bad.

"Bernard Peixada, whom the newspapers described as 'a retired Jewish merchant,' was a pawnbroker. His shop was straight across the street from ours. I never in my life saw another structure of brick and mortar that seemed to frown with such sinister significance, with such ominous suggestiveness, upon the street in front of it, as did that house of Bernard Peixada's. It was a brick house, but the bricks were covered by a coat of dark gray stucco, with blotches here and there that were almost black. The shop, of course, was on the ground floor. Its front windows were protected, like those of a jail, by heavy iron bars. Within them was exhibited an assortment of [illegible] [illegible] chase from distress—[illegible] [illegible] balls—golden once they had been, but were no longer, thanks to the thief Time, abetted by wind and weather—the pawnbroker's escutcheon, swayed in the breeze. Higher up still, big, white, ghastly letters, [illegible] like this:

B. PEIXADA.
MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, [illegible]
[illegible] AND ALL VARIETIES OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Also on the [illegible] door [illegible] the private hallway of the house, was screwed a small brass plate, with 'B. Peixada' engraved in old English characters upon it. (When afterward Bernard Peixada retired from business he was succeeded by one B. Peinard. On taking possession, Mr. Peinard, for economy's sake, caused the last four letters of Bernard Peixada's name on the sign to be painted out, and the corresponding letters of his own name to be painted in, so that to this day the time-stained PEI stands as it used to stand, years ago, and contrasts oddly with the more recent NARD that follows.) As I have said, the shop windows were defended by an iron grating. The other windows—those of the three upper stories—were hermetically sealed; I, at least, never saw them open. The blinds, once green, doubtless, but blackened by age, were permanently closed, and the stucco beneath them was fantastically frescoed with dirt that had been washed from them by the rain. I think it was partly due to these black blinds and the queer shapes that the dirt had taken on the wall, that the house had that peculiarly sinister aspect that I have spoken of. At all events, you could not glance at its facade without shuddering. As early a recollection of any that I have is how I used to sit at our front windows and gaze over at Bernard Peixada's, and work myself into a very ecstacy of fear by trying to imagine the dark and terrible things that were stored behind them. My worst nightmares used to be that I was a prisoner in Bernard Peixada's house. I never dreamed, God help me, that sometime my most hideous nightmare would be surpassed by the fact.

"But if I used to terrify myself by the sight of Bernard Peixada's dwelling, much keener was the terror with which Bernard Peixada's person inspired me. Picture to yourself—a creature—six feet tall, gaunt as a skeleton, always dressed in black, in black broadcloth that glistened like a snake's skin, with a head—my pen recoils from an attempt to describe it. Yet I must describe it, so that you may appreciate a little what I endured when my father said that he had chosen Bernard Peixada for my husband. Well, Bernard Peixada's head was thus: A hawk's beak for a nose, a hawk's beak inverted for a chin; lips, two thin, blue, crooked lines across his face, with yellow fangs behind them, that shone horribly when he laughed; eyes, two black, shiny beads, deep-set beneath prominent, black, shaggy brows, with the malevolence of a demon aflame deep down in them; skull, destitute of honest hair, but kept warm by a curling, reddish wig; skin, dry and sallow as old parchment, on which dark wrinkles were traced—a cryptogram with a meaning, but one which I could not perfectly decipher. These were the elements of Bernard Peixada's physiognomy—the features of a bird of prey, were they not? Have you ever seen his brother, Benjamin, the friend of Arthur Ripley? Benjamin is corpulent, florid, and on the whole not ill [illegible], morally and physically vastly superior [to] his elder brother. But fancy Benjamin unpadded, dry [illegible], shrunken to the dimensions of a mummy, then bewigged, then caricatured by an enemy, and you will form a tolerably vivid conception of how Bernard Peixada looked. But [illegible] were not all. His voice, I think, was worse. It was a thin, piercing voice that, when I heard it, used to set my heart palpitating with a hundred horrible emotions. It was a dry, metallic voice that grated like a file. It was a sharp, jerky voice that seemed to chip the air, each word sounding like a blow from an ax. It was a voice which could not be forced to say a kind and human thing. Cruelty and harshness were natural to it. I can hear it ringing in my ears as I am writing now, and it makes me heartsick and my hand tremble, as it used to do when I heard it, issuing from his foul, cruel mouth. Will you be surprised—will you think I am exaggerating—when I say that Bernard Peixada's hideousness did not end with his voice? I should do his portrait an injustice if I were to omit mention of his hands—claws, rather, for claws they were, shaped like and [in lieu of] fingers, they were furnished with long, brown, bony talons, terminated by black, untrimmed nails. I do not believe I ever saw Bernard Peixada's hands in repose. They were in perpetual, nervous motion—the talons clutching at the air, if at nothing more substantial—even when he slept. The most painful dreams that I have had, since God delivered me of him, have been those in which I have seen his hands, writhing, working, the fingers writhing like serpents, as they were wont to do in life. Oh, [illegible]! Oh, such a wicked travesty [illegible]! This, Mr. Hetzel, was the thing that my father proposed to marry me. There was no one to plead for me, no one to interfere in my behalf. And I was a young girl, nineteen years old. It was cruel.

"How could my father do it? How could he bring himself to do this? It is a long story.

"In the first place, Bernard Peixada was accounted a most estimable member of society. He was rich; he was pious; he was eminently respectable. His ill looks were ignored. Was he to blame for them? people asked. Did he not close his shop regularly on every holiday? Who was more precise than he in observing the feasts and fasts of the Hebrew calendar? or in attending services at the synagogue? Was smoke ever to be seen issuing from his chimneys on the Sabbath? Old as he was, did he not abstain from food on the fast of Gedaliah, and on that of Tebeth, and on that of Tammuz, as well as on the Ninth of Ab? Had he not [illegible] been elected and re-elected Parnass of the congregation? All honor to him, then, for a wise man and an upright man in the ways of the law! It was thus that public opinion in our small world treated Bernard Peixada. On the [illegible] that handsome is that handsome does, he got the credit of being quite a paragon of beauty. To be sure, he lacked social qualities—he was scarcely a hail fellow well met. He cared little for wine or tobacco; he abhorred [illegible]; he could not be induced to sit down to a game of penuchle. But all the better! The absence of these frivolous interests proved him to be a man of responsible weight and gravity. It was a pity that he had never married. Perhaps it was not yet too late. Lucky the girl upon whom his eye should turn with favor. If he had not youth and bodily grace to offer her, he had at least wealth, wisdom and respectability.

"Bernard Peixada had been the black beast of my childhood. When I would go to the synagogue, and sit with my mother in the women's gallery, I could not keep my eyes off Bernard Peixada, who occupied the president's chair downstairs. The sight of him had an uncanny fascination for me. As I grew older, it was still the same. Bernard Peixada personified to me all that was evil in human nature. He was the Ahriman, the Antichrist, of my theology. He made my flesh creep—gave me a sensation similar to that which a snake gives me, only incomparably more intense.

"Well, one evening in the early spring of 1879, I was seated in our little parlor over the shop, trying to entertain a very dull young man, a Mr. Rimo, Bernard Peixada's nephew, when the door opened, and who should come gliding in but Bernard Peixada himself? I had never before seen him at such close quarters, unless my father, or mother, or Mr. Nathan, was present, too, and then I had derived a sense of security from realizing that I had a friend near by. But now here he was in the very room with me, and I all alone, except for his nephew, Mr. Rimo. I had to catch for my breath, and my heart grew faint within me.

"Bernard Peixada simply said good evening, and sat down. I do not remember that he spoke another word until he rose to go away. But for two mortal hours he sat opposite me, and not for one instant did he take his eyes from off my face. He sat still, like a toad, and leered at me. His blue lips were curled into a grin, which, no doubt, was intended to be reassuring, but which, in fact, sent cold shivers chasing down my back. He stared at me as he might have stared at some inanimate object that had been offered to him in pawn. Then, at last, when he must have learned every line and angle of my face by rote, he got up and went away, leading Mr. Rimo after him.

"I lay awake all that night, wondering what Bernard Peixada's visit meant, hoping that it meant nothing, fearing—but it would take too long for me to tell you all I feared. Suffice it that the next afternoon—I was seated in my bed-room, trying to divert my imagination with a tale of Hawthorne's—the next afternoon my father called me into his office, behind the shop, and there, in the presence of my mother, he corroborated the worst fears that had beset me during the night.

"'Judith,' he said, 'our neighbor, Mr. Peixada, has done us the honor of proposing for your hand. Of course we have accepted. He [illegible] the 8th of August for the wedding day. That will give you plenty of time to get ready, and on Sunday you will stay at home to receive congratulations.'

"It took a little while, Mr. Hetzel, for the full meaning of my father's speech to penetrate my mind. At first I did not comprehend. My senses were benumbed. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] clove to the roof of my mouth. I could not utter a sound.

"'Well, Judith,' said my father, 'why don't you speak?'

"'How was I to [illegible],' [illegible] 'Speak!' I cried. 'What is there to say? Marry Bernard Peixada? Marry that monster? I will never marry him! I would a thousand times rather die!'

"My father and mother looked at me and at each other in dismay.

"'Judith,' said my father, sternly, 'that is neither the tone nor the language that a daughter should use toward her parents. That is not the way a young lady should feel either. Of course you will marry Mr. Peixada. Don't make a scene about it. It has all been arranged between us, and your betrothed is coming to claim you in half an hour.'

"'Father,' I answered, very calmly, 'I am sorry to rebel against your authority, but I tell you now, once for all, I will not marry Bernard Peixada.'

"'Judith,' rejoined my father, imitating my manner, 'I am sorry to contradict you, but I tell you now, once for all, you will.'

"'Never,' said I.

"'On the 8th of August,' said my father.

"'Time will show,' said I.

"'Time will show,' said he, 'in less than fifteen minutes. Judith, listen.'

"It was an old story that my father now proceeded to tell me—old, and yet as new as it is terrible to the girl who has to listen to it. It does not break the heart in two, like the old, old story of Heine's song; it inflames the heart with a dull, sullen, hopeless anguish that is the worst pain a woman can be called upon to endure. My father told me how for two years past his pecuniary affairs had been going to the dogs; how he had been getting poorer and poorer; how he had become Bernard Peixada's debtor for sums of money which he could never hope to pay; how Bernard Peixada owned not only the wares in our shop, but the very chairs we sat on, the very beds we slept in, the very plates off which we ate; how, indeed, it was Bernard Peixada who paid for the daily bread that kept our bodies and souls together. My father explained this to me, concluding thus:

'I was in despair, Judith. I thought I should go crazy. I saw nothing but disgrace and the poor house before your mother and you and me. I could not sleep at night. I could not work during the day. I could do nothing but think, think, think of the desperate pass to which my affairs had come. It was an agony, Judith. It would soon have killed me, or driven me mad. Then all at once the darkness of my sky is lightened by this good man, to whom I already owe so much. He calls upon me. He says he will show me a way out of my difficulties. I ask what it is. He answers, why not unite our families, accept him for son-in-law, and adds that between son-in-law and father-in-law there can be no question of indebtedness. In other words he told me that he loved you, Judith, and that, on a marriage to you, he would consider any debts to him discharged. Try, Judith, to realize his generosity. I—I owe him thousands. But for him we should have starved. But for him we should starve to-morrow. Ordinary gratitude alone would have been enough to compel me to say yes to his proposition. But by saying yes did I not also accomplish our own salvation? Now that you have heard the whole story, Judith, now, like a good girl, promise to make [no] opposition.'

"'So that,' I retorted indignantly, 'I am to be your ransom. I am to be sacrificed as a [illegible]. The pawnbroker consents to receive me as an equivalent for the money you owe him! A woman to be literally bought and sold! Oh, father, no. There must be some other way. Let me go to work. Have I not already earned money by giving lessons? I will teach from morning to night each day, and every penny that I earn I will give to you to pay Bernard Peixada with. I will be so industrious. I would rather slave the flesh from my bones—anything, rather than marry him.'

"'The most you could earn,' my father answered, 'would be no more than a drop in the bucket, Judith.'

"'Well, then,' I went on, 'there is Mr. Nathan. He has money. Borrow of him. He will not refuse. I know that he would gladly give much money to save me from a marriage with Bernard Peixada. I will ask him.'

"'Judith, you must not speak of this to Mr. Nathan,' cried my father, hastily. 'He must not know but that your marriage to Mr. Peixada is an act of your own choice. I—to tell you the truth—I have already borrowed from Mr. Nathan as much as I dare to ask for.'

"To cut a long story short, Mr. Hetzel, my father drew for me such a dismal picture of his misfortunes, he argued so plausibly that all depended upon my marrying, [illegible] pleaded so piteously that in the end I said, 'Well, father, I will do as you wish.'

"I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell upon what followed—how my father and mother embraced me and wept over me and thanked me and gave me their benediction; how Bernard Peixada came from his lair across the street, and kissed my hand, and leered at me, and kindled the fires of hell in my bosom—oh, how they burned!—and called me Judith in that voice of his; how then, for weeks afterward, my life was one protracted, hopeless horror; how the sun rose morning after morning and brought neither warmth nor light, but only a reminder that the eighth of August was one day nearer still; how I could speak of it to no one, but had to bear it all alone in silence; how at night my sleep was constantly beset by [illegible]; how every evening after dinner I had to spend in the parlor with Bernard Peixada, [illegible] watching his fingers writhe, feeling the deadly light of his eyes upon me, [illegible] the air that his presence tainted; how every Sunday I had to receive people [illegible] the good wishes of our family friends—I need not dwell upon these things. My life was one long [illegible]. I had but one relief—hoping that I [illegible] die. I did not think of putting an end to myself, but I did pray that God in his mercy would let me die before the eighth of August came. [illegible] my health was very much [illegible]. Our family physician visited me twice a week [illegible] my father that marriage would [illegible] me. But my father's hands were

[illegible]

[illegible] the Indian Country.

San Francisco Alta.

[illegible]

No Need of Polar Exploration.

Alta [illegible] Times.

While there is an [illegible] in plain view of [illegible] the most southerly part of that great country, what confounded folly it would be to send out another expedition to search for it.

For the removal of dandruff and preventing humors of the scalp nothing can be better than Ayer's Hair Vigor.

HANCOCK.

If Death take thee, what shall Death leave for us,
We that are left?
If Sleep hold thee, who then shall [illegible],
We so bereft?

If Death take thee, what shall Death bring thee
Out of his grace?
If there be comfort, how shall it sing to us
Over thy face?

Though Sleep hold thee, yet art thou sleeping
Greater than life.
Though there be sorrow, yet is thy weeping
Better than strife.

[illegible] all things in days that are hidden
Slayer of strife,
Now Death conquers thee, yet is he bidden
To yield to thy life.

We that are left shall have naught but the sorrow,
The pain and the tears.
Thou that art gone hast left for the morrow
The fruit of thy years.

Sleep well. Sleep, for the world will not forget thee
What thou hast won.
Time that is just will justly adjudge thee
All thou hast done.

Sleep well. Sleep, for [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sacred thy rest.

—[illegible]

A CRIME DETECTED.

[illegible]

Written for the Sunday Oregonian.

Before he was born he had been living for thousands of years.—[illegible]

I am writing [illegible]. Soon life's cares will have [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible]. What individuality here [illegible] the merest [illegible]. Of course [illegible] not. Men are nothing; man is everything. We are huddled into a few paltry corners and winters, but the coffers of humanity are full of glittering [illegible]. If twenty thousand lives ago some Saxon swain had won another maid, where would myriads be? Where would we be? Fellows full as good would do our little task, but where these beloved, these infinitely precious selves? Why this all-absorbing [illegible], this hub of the whirl of the whole, this insulated cogitation of which Proclus says the universe is the statue?

Of so little why seem we of so vast account? It may be because in a sense every man is all humanity. We are compendiums of all the buried generations, synopses of all the untravailed epochs. We began to breathe with Adam, and our hearts cannot wholly cease to throb till the last of his sorrowing progeny lies down to his eternal sleep.

I know you do not deem it wise for me to talk. I know the doctor has left word for me not to do so. But it is only a matter of a little while at the most. What odds to the man just dead whether he saw twenty or an hundred springs? There are a few things I wish to say to you. They are not so very important, still I would have you know them before I go. [illegible] for others of my blood [illegible] living. [illegible] I can trust you, for we have been fast friends from the very morning [illegible]. [illegible] will overlook a little egotism from the lips of a dying friend [illegible]. All men of genius are introspectors. Their ability is proportioned to their capacity for spiritual vivisection. I have made a study of myself [illegible] all unreasonable [illegible]. [illegible] I am going to tell you a fact [illegible] faltering lips fail to utter it.

Now do not [illegible]. I have [illegible]. I have done wrong [illegible], but I never committed a crime. Nevertheless I have suffered [illegible]. I have suffered remorse for crime I never committed. I know who [illegible], however. His own living [illegible].

Have you ever, perhaps, at bustling noon, [illegible] something [illegible] [illegible] a dream of being in a place [illegible] Wordsworth and other minds of poetic cast [illegible] recollection [illegible] in the Essays. Four [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the house. (It was close to the road.)

It seemed to be a beautiful evening in May, not far from 8 o'clock. The air was full of the fragrance of the resurrected flowers. The daffodil light of the sunken sun and the spiritual azure of the zenith were still commingling like the purposes of loving hearts, while the lonely, only cloud in all the illimitable heavens was saturated with the pure, sweet light of the ascending moon like an innocent soul with the spirit of Jesus. Just as I reached the front of the house the cloud passed directly across its disc. Instantaneously the old mood of gloom and remorse possessed me. Simultaneously a terrific shriek proceeded from the middle chamber window directly above me, and a female voice exclaimed (there was something in the tone of voice like mine): "[illegible] you have killed me!" Then all clad in flowing white she fell from the window at my feet. I caught but one glimpse [illegible] and I awoke. I caught but one glimpse of her features, but enough to stamp their indelible photographs upon my consciousness. The contour of her face [illegible] striking resemblance to that of [illegible]. But I digress.

[illegible] What troubled me most was the word Reginald. It was the name of my father [illegible] died June 5, 1852 (11 weeks before my birth) aged only [illegible]. [illegible] Perhaps the word Reginald occurred in the dream because I had [illegible], but could gain no satisfaction therefrom. It would not do. Though there was no repetition of the terrible vision I continued, as usual, at intervals to dream of the same old house, of the three front lower windows, of the small attic window above them in close proximity to the flat roof and the broken clapboard.

The next autumn—the autumn I was 2[illegible]—I took a pleasure trip into an adjoining state. I was sufficiently favored with business to pay expenses, else I could not have taken it. One of the towns that I visited was that of S———. It was off the line of the railroad, and to reach it a buck ride of some ten miles was needful. It was a fine morning over which I rode, and a nobler October day never chased the darkness round the world. It was one of those days when the [illegible] of the crickets on the garnered hills make us feel immortal, and the birds have a pathos in their notes as majestic as the sky itself. It was one of those days when the painted forests exhale the aspirations of humanity, and it seems as if Nature, pitying our dumbness, expresses to the universe our infinite longings in the glory of color. If the soul of Shelley could be made into a day, I know it would be exactly such an one. The commonplace chatter of the passengers, the enervating heat and the [illegible] of the [illegible] tugging its way through the dust had at last lulled me to a semi-doze, when I was aroused by hearing a little child of one of the passengers say that we were entering town. Looking out, sure enough there we were, right in the town. Looking out I felt my heart [illegible] into my very throat. [illegible] There could be no mistaking it, for there were the three front lower windows, the small attic window above them in close proximity to the flat roof and the broken clapboard. I concealed my excitement as best I could, although the unwonted pallor of my face drew the sympathy of one corpulent motherly old lady [illegible].

[illegible] all things are but mysteries [illegible]. [illegible] I went to the court house [illegible]. [illegible] It was an old book [illegible]. [illegible] I returned to the hotel. It was [illegible] minutes before dinner [illegible] looking up a paper in the barroom, a local one. [illegible] At the top of the second column of the editorial page was an article entitled "The Crime of the County," wherein some rural Gibbon discoursed of [illegible] [illegible].

It was [illegible]. My theory was [illegible] [illegible]. But [illegible] [illegible] I was very [illegible]. [illegible] In the afternoon I [illegible] me the likeness. Sure enough she bore a striking resemblance to me. The general configuration of her head was like mine. She had the same Grecian nose, the same development of the forehead between the eyes, the same dimple in the chin. Furthermore, my hair was black, my eyes large and dark and my form slender. Then I wondered, and still wonder, if it is not the universal rule that the first-born of a household bears a striking resemblance to her to whom the father should have been wedded, if the vicissitudes of life prevented, thus showing that while the earthly nuptials have never been consummated the spiritual union has.

But I am very weary and must sleep a few more hours before that deeper sleep steals over me. Do not divulge my statements. I would that I had strength to tell you other weird truths, the knowledge of which must be snuffed out within [illegible].—[Copyright [illegible]. All rights reserved.]

THE SOUTH POLE

Its Discovery to be the New Craze Among Geographers.

Chicago Journal.

It is announced that south polar exploration is to be the next craze among geographers and discoverers. The discovery of the north pole is declared to have become impossible, or at least unattainable, and the labor of navigators and scientists will now be turned to the Antarctic [illegible] within 1000 miles [illegible].

[illegible] all must go vessels. Frozen and Terror [illegible].

[illegible] It is believed that the severity of the weather, the masses of ice and other obstructions to polar travel that surround the South Pole are much greater than those that surround the North Pole. Some theorists hold that the ice cap covering the South Polar region is vastly in excess of the North polar ice cap in ponderosity and density. Whether such is the case or not can only be determined by experimental efforts to ascertain.

The late Edgar A. Poe wrote a fictitious but pictured account of the adventures of Arthur Gordon Pym, a supposed navigator, who attempted to enter the mysterious region surrounding the southern extremity of the axis on which the world revolves, and, like his "Eureka," however it is conjecture and fancy, not science. But both works possess a witching interest as the more fanciful explanation of theories reaching to the composition of the ground and all the portions of the material universe.

GOBBLING TURKEY

How the Sultan has been Gradually Shorn of his Territory in the Past.

The N[illegible] gives the following account of the territorial losses of Turkey during the last two centuries. Since the capture of Constantinople in 14[illegible] Turkey had gradually seized the whole of the Balkan Peninsula excepting Montenegro, the Peloponnesus, the northern shore of the Black Sea and of the Sea of Azov. In 1711 the Ottoman empire possessed more territory in Europe than any other power except Russia; her power extending westward to the Adriatic and the Danube, and eastward to the [illegible] the Dnieper, the Don and the Kuban. The Bessarabia, the Crimea and other [illegible] regions were under the dominion of the Turk, whose possessions on the continent of Europe covered an area of [illegible] square miles.

From this period the decadence of Turkey commenced, and with the exception of her temporary success against Austria in 173[illegible] she went on losing territory to such an extent that upon the eve of the war with Russia she had only [illegible] square miles of territory, of which [illegible] miles were governed [illegible]. [illegible] After the war of 1877 [illegible] and the Holy [illegible] and England [illegible] Cyprus.

SPOILS BEAUTY.

The Most Unhappy and Unhealthful Lot of a School Teacher.

[illegible] Their lot is a cruel one, and for the whole army of martyrs I shed my warm [illegible], said a Chicago reporter of the *Inter Ocean*. [illegible] I have the greatest sympathy for those immolated creatures. I cannot understand how they can instruct others when they are so wholly ignorant of the [illegible].

I had them going two and six miles to school, subsisting on a dinner of cold pie and sandwiches, and living from 9 to 4 o'clock in a mephitic [illegible]. [illegible] young women [illegible] not only old and jaded, but their nervous systems are [illegible], and they die slowly and bitterly the victims of [illegible].

Watering Chrysanthemums.

[illegible] mistakes are made by many [illegible] growers in watering these plants, now so popular. The first [illegible] sunlight in full summer when the pots are filled with roots, the sun bright and air dry. At that time they may be watered twice or even thrice a day, and yet not be satisfied if the soil is permitted to shrink from the pots before water is given. Good growers never allow such a mistake [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] experiments [illegible] Professor Henry [illegible] when the [illegible] experiment was [illegible] repeated over and over again [illegible]. Then often when the testing moment came that he as well as this great philosopher would raise his hand [illegible] call upon me to uncover my head and stand in silence because, he said, "God is here. I am about to ask God a question."

Red Star Cough Cure.
Dr. C. Fawcett, for thirty years physician of the Union Protestant Hospital, Baltimore, Md., says he has used it with marked effect for obstinate cough and for consumption.

A WAKING.

SIDNEY R. THOMPSON.

I bore dead Love unto his [illegible]
Beneath a willow, in Winter [illegible],
Where he might feel the [illegible]
And hear me if he woke [illegible].

One withered rose tree [illegible]
I planted, so that, by and by,
If he should wake, the rose [illegible]
And I should know, and [illegible].

I decked his breast with rosemary,
Laid on his lips one violet,
That once he kissed; I think [illegible]
Should wake, he will not [illegible].

I set a crown about his brow,
The crown affection [illegible],
At waking he will hardly know,
I fear, whose diadem he [illegible].

I placed a lily in his hand—
Sceptre of his dead sovereignty;
At waking will he understand
Who placed it there, to bloom [illegible]?

I laid my heart that for his sake
Remembers now no old [illegible],
Close to his ear; lest, if he wake,
Perchance may tune its strings [illegible].

If he should wake! Till death [illegible]
Till life begin and sleep be past,
Till on his breast he lay thy head,
And flowers begin to bloom [illegible].

O soul, remember! lest by thee
That unknown sweetness be forgot
Which now thou lookest for, and [illegible]
I bid thee "Depart! I know [illegible]."

—Chambers's [illegible]

A DAY OF DISASTER.

BY [illegible] HAYES.

Written for the Sunday Oregonian.

I am a young man and, to introduce myself properly to my readers, I [illegible] that my name is Harry Travers. I am [illegible]-four years of age and, up to my eighteenth birthday, lived in a little village in [illegible]. Then I was thought old enough by my parents to go into business, and my father found a place for me as clerk in a lawyer's office in Boston, and thither I [illegible]. I soon fell in with a friend and [illegible] schoolmate, Ned Saunders, and we decided that it would be better and cheaper (he being also a clerk on a [illegible] salary) to occupy rooms together. After looking about a short time we found some we thought would suit us, and moved into them, and we are in them now. We cater for ourselves and "take turns" getting the meals. For instance, Ned [illegible] get breakfast and dinner one day and I the next. We lunch at some restaurant down town. Now that I have given you an idea of our habits I will endeavor to describe our personal appearance and character. Ned is tall, well made, handsome, of the blonde style and a great favorite. I am about medium height, with sandy hair and eyes of no particular color. I am not much of a favorite and fear I have a quick temper. On this particular morning (Monday) when my story opens I had gotten out of the wrong side of the bed, so to speak.

It was a broiling August morning. I had been waked up at an unearthly hour from a dream (that I was about to plunge into a cold bath) by a fly crawling along the bridge of my nose. I chased that fly a long time with a wet towel, and it is needless to say I did not catch him, so I decided to return to my vision of a cold bath. I lay down on my bed carefully covering up my face and head with an old piece of mosquito netting. At first I could not sleep, but at last I fell into an uneasy slumber and dreamed I was going down to the [illegible] dressed in a fur cap and ulster. I was awakened from this pleasant (?) vision by Ned's cheerful voice calling, "You had better get up and prepare breakfast, if you intend going to the office this morning; you are half an hour late already, and I [illegible] to do your work." I rose very [illegible] and dressed, then I went into the kitchen. I could not find any kindling wood. I looked all over. It was then [illegible], and I ought to be at the office at 9 o'clock. I had the coffee to make [illegible] to prepare. I could not get [illegible] to light properly [illegible] at last I succeeded in getting [illegible] after this I put the kettle [illegible] the water on to boil. When I took the kettle and put the water into the coffee-pot I carefully poured it up my [illegible]. Ned in the other room, heard me [illegible] in a mild and gentle [illegible]: "[illegible] your angry passions rise," [illegible] and came to the door to survey [illegible]. I picked up a piece of wood and flung it [illegible] missed him, of course, and hit the looking-glass, broke it into a [illegible] pieces. I could not stand anything more, so throwing down the coffee-pot and what remained of the hot water, I caught up my hat and left for the office, banging the door [illegible]. When I arrived the governor [illegible]:

"You are late, Travers."

"Yes, sir," I replied rather crossly, "I could not help it."

"I hope you do not intend being as late as this every morning," sharply.

"I do not, sir." As I said before, "I could not help it," I returned not very [illegible].

"Very well, now you are here, go about your work."

Jimmy, the office boy, grinned. [illegible] I could [illegible] my shoe at him. [illegible] I set to work. The sun poured down on my back from the window. I had a manuscript to copy for the governor. It was usually an easy task, but it seemed hard to me to-day. I toiled on. Mr. [illegible] went out. Jimmy sat on the desk, kicked his heels and ate peanuts, smiling at my evident ill temper and rejoicing in his own idleness. It was so aggravating to see that horrid little boy sitting there doing nothing while I was working so hard. Mr. Hartman came after a time and sent Jimmy out on an errand. I was overjoyed at his discomfiture.

Just then a note was brought in for me from [illegible]. I [illegible] this:

Dear Harry: I have made an engagement for you and myself to go to the theater [illegible] with Fanny Mitchell and some friends [illegible] jolly play. Supper afterwards. I [illegible] come. Yours, N. Saunders.

I didn't want to go at all, but I knew Ned would be angry if I did not, so I decided to go.

I had written hard all the morning and had at last finished the manuscript. I [illegible] for me and was looking it over very complacently, for though I say it myself it was written [illegible] well. Then by a careless movement of [illegible] I upset the ink all over it. I really think I was going to swear, but I remembered the governor and refrained [illegible] I wanted to very badly.

"You will have enough to copy," said Mr. Hartman [illegible] with a smile. Jimmy's [illegible]. I bit my lips to keep from [illegible].

"I want [illegible] particularly to get off early [illegible]; won't it do to-morrow?"

"[illegible] Travers, but I must have [illegible]," replied the governor [illegible], and I was obliged to copy it again.

At last it was finished and [illegible] I went home. It was now 7 o'clock. I had had nothing [illegible]; I skipped all lunch [illegible] and was ravenously hungry. Ned was [illegible] before his glass, attired in his dress [illegible] and a terribly high collar.

"Well, here you are at last, old boy," he exclaimed as I entered the room. "I thought you were never coming."

I did not tell him my troubles, for I knew he would only laugh at them.

"I suppose I shall have to get [illegible]," I said with a groan.

"No, my fine fellow," said Ned cheerfully. "I kindly put some cold [illegible] and cheese on the table for you [illegible] down town, for I knew I could [illegible] to eat here."

"Much obliged for that,"

[illegible] angry to [illegible] what you say

[illegible]

NO EXTRA BONES NEEDED

Women Ought to Dispense with Rib Crushing Corsets.

[illegible]

YANKEE NOTIONS

[illegible]

The Remedy Worse Than the Disease.

[illegible]

Good Chance for the [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Powder [illegible] sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A WAKING

SIDNEY R THOMSON.

re dead Love unto his grave,
 death a willow in Winter's rain,
re he might feel the branches wave,
nd hear me if he woke again

 withered rose tree on his tomb
planted, so that by and by
 should wake the rose might blow,
nd I should know, and hear him cry.

cked his breast with rosemary
id on his lips one violet,
t once he kissed I think if he
ould wake he will not quite forget.

 a crown about his brow
e crown affection weaves and wears
aking he will hardly know
ear whose diadem he shares.

aced a lily in his hand—
entre of his dead sovereignty
waking will he understand
ho placed it there to bloom or die?

d my heart that for his sake
members now no old sweet strain,
e to his ear be if he wake,
rchance may tune its strings again.

e should wake Till death be dead,
l life begin and sleep be past
ot his breast be lay thy head
nd flowers begin to bloom at last—

ul, remember lest by thee
at unknown sweetness be forgot
h now thou lookest for and he
 thee Depart I know thee not."
—Chambers's Journal.

DAY OF DISASTERS.

BY [illegible] DAVIS

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

young man and to introduce my- erly to my readers I must state name is Harry Travers I am twenty- s of age and up to my eighteenth lived in a little village in Mass- Then I was thought old enough parents to go into business My [illegible] a place for him as clerk in a office in Boston and thither I went ll in with a friend and former N Saunders and we de- t it would be better and cheaper g also a [illegible] on a small occupy rooms together After out a short time we found thought would suit us so we to them and we are in them now for ourselves and take turns" at he meals For instance Ned will fast and dinner one day and I the e lunch at some restaurant down ow that I have given you some our habits I will endeavor to our personal appearance and that ed is tall, well made handsome de style and a great favorite. I medium height with sandy hair of no particular color I am not a favorite and fear I have a very per On this particular morning when my story opens I had ut of the wrong side of the bed, as

a broiling August morning I was ed up at an unearthly hour from that I was about to plunge into a by a fly crawling along the my nose I chased that fly a long a wet towel and it is needless to not catch him so I decided to re- y vision of a cold bath I lay y bed carefully covering up my head with an old piece of mosquito At first I could not sleep, but at ll into an uneasy slumber and I was going down to the office n a fur cap and ulster I was from this pleasant (?) vision by orful voice calling You had bet- and prepare breakfast if you in- g to the office this morning you an hour late already and I don't do your work I rose very slowly d then I went into the kitchen not find any kindling wood so [illegible] It was then 8 15 ought to [illegible] at the office at I had to [illegible] coffee to make and to prepare I could not make [illegible] properly or some- [illegible] in getting a good over this [illegible] the kettle and soon [illegible] When I took off the [illegible] into the coffee- [illegible] up my sleeve. e other room heard me howl and [illegible] and gentle tone [illegible] rise my [illegible] survey me I [illegible] hitting [illegible] a thousand could not stand anything more, [illegible] and what of the hot water [illegible] caught up my t for the [illegible] banging the door When I arrived the governor

[illegible] r I replied rather crossly "I elp it [illegible] not intend being as late [illegible] morning [illegible] I could I returned not very respect- [illegible] go about

he office boy grinning I wish [illegible] I thought. rk The sun [illegible] down on the window I had a manu- [illegible] governor It was [illegible] seemed hard [illegible] on Mr Hart out [illegible] on his [illegible] peanuts, [illegible] temper and revel- [illegible] It was so aggra- [illegible] little boy sitting [illegible] working so [illegible] a time and [illegible] I was over- [illegible] brought in for me.

I have made an engagement [illegible] the theater to-night Mitchell and some friends of hers. supper afterwards I guess. Better N. SAUNDERS.

[illegible] but I knew [illegible] not so I de- [illegible] the morning and [illegible] manuscript I had [illegible] looking at [illegible] though I copied [illegible] written very [illegible] of my [illegible] I really [illegible] friend from [illegible] very badly [illegible] copy this [illegible] Hart man, [illegible] great [illegible] from say [illegible] early to [illegible] have it [illegible] kindly [illegible] it over [illegible] thanks [illegible] nothing [illegible] time and [illegible] Ned was prick- [illegible] his dress suit [illegible] old boy, he [illegible] the room. [illegible] for I knew [illegible] to get dinner," I [illegible] Ned cheer- [illegible] cold meat, bread [illegible] I cried, n the table for you I got nothing or I knew I could get nothing

liged for that," I returned;

I am too hungry to mind what you say [illegible] a hurried meal, rushed back and [illegible] my dress coat, when I discovered [illegible] no collar fit to wear I told Ned and [illegible] lent me one of his awfully high dude [illegible] which nearly choked me I seized [illegible] crush hat and gloves and we went out Now let me say a few words about that crush hat It was very expensive I [illegible] up for a month and am still in debt [illegible] it. It is the pride of my life and if anything should happen to it I believe I should die.

We called for Miss Mitchell and her friend, Miss James—Maud James—a very [illegible] brunette I lost my heart to her the first thing Ned liked Fanny, so we were all right We went to the theater and pro[illegible] our seats without any difficulty. [illegible] were in the first row of the orchestra [illegible] next to my divinity and was perfectly [illegible] until—until I wanted to take off my [illegible] I stood up and put my hat (which I had been holding in my hand) on its side on the seat When I sat down I came down with a bounce, for I had sat on my [illegible] hat! The tears came to my eyes [illegible] James turned around and began to laugh I almost hated her then I took up [illegible] ruined hat, straightened it out and smoothed it tenderly with my pocket handkerchief After this I thought I am prepared for anything! Then Miss James said

"You know we want you and Mr Saunders to come to a little supper after the play, Mr Travers I hope you will come."

"Will I come?" I rather think I will said I myself but I only replied

"I'm sure Ned and I will be delighted to accept your kind invitation Miss James It is an unexpected pleasure" I added [illegible] which was a naughty story as I had [illegible] of being invited to supper At last the play was over and we left the theater and went to the house of Miss Mitchell There we found waiting some other people who had been asked to supper Among them was a young fellow by the name of [illegible] He was very much taken with my Maud and escorted her to supper Matters were coming to a crisis and I felt that if the next thing that went wrong my temper would break forth in good earnest.

Maud had on a very pretty gown of cream [illegible] trimmed with rows of dark blue velvet. I suppose it was new for I heard [illegible] it was the first time she had worn it. I hovered around the supper table [illegible] until at last to my delight I saw [illegible] had no ice cream I rushed and procured her a plate of it It was rather soft but that made no difference I saw a smile on her face Turning that beastly [illegible] my view with a plate in his hand [illegible] was determined I would get to Maud [illegible] so I hurried up to her [illegible] before I reached her my foot slipped on the [illegible] floor I made a frantic effort to gain my footing, but it was useless and I seated myself on the floor and [illegible] on Maud's gown This was a finish [illegible] to my wrath and my temper broke out I shouted incoherent words It was fortunate they were incoherent I lost all control over myself and did everything I ought not to have done

I have a vague recollection of being taken home by Ned but the first thing I [illegible] remember was being tumbled into bed [illegible] same long suffering friend [illegible] remark was

"Well you have made a [illegible] of your life"

But I am happy to say Maud now [illegible] me and I am beginning to believe [illegible] blackest days was my Day of Disasters.—(Copyrighted All rights reserved.)

NO EXTRA BONES NEEDED

Why Women Ought to Dispense with Rib-Crushing Corsets

"Take off your corset!"

I hear a howl of dismay.

"Oh, we can't live without corsets! We would all fall to pieces"

"I can't hold myself up an hour without corsets"

"I always have such a pain in my [illegible] when I lay aside my corset"

My dears do you see what a severe [illegible] you bring against this article of your [illegible]? says Rose Terry Cooke in a Chicago paper.

Wearing corsets has so enfeebled your muscles that they are no longer of use to you. If you had never worn them your body left to the laws of Him who made it would have needed no support. I know one woman almost sixty years old, tall, stout, well developed who has never worn corsets [illegible] and whose flesh is firm and [illegible] needing no bones to keep it in position [illegible] of her own.

I suppose you cannot undo wholly what [illegible] years of idle and foolish torture have done for you but you can have a better [illegible] if you will begin now to live like rational beings.

Go and buy some of those well made new [illegible] waists with buttons to hold your heavy draggy skirts; buy them big enough so that you can draw the longest breath your squeezed and disabled lungs will allow after the waist is buttoned, so loose that you can lift your arms to your head easily. If your side or your back aches lie down, rub your [illegible] with every [illegible] a rough cloth wrung out in salt and water, draw your breath in as far as you can and breathe it out as slowly [illegible] the clock strikes.

YANKEE NOTIONS

Josh Billings says: If your [illegible] let her [illegible]

Sam Jones tells [illegible] a gentleman, and will [illegible]

A school teacher [illegible] from the pen of his youngest scholar given in answer to the request, "Write in twenty words a definition of Man." [illegible] I read this: [illegible] stands up [illegible] has to work for a living.

We sometimes pause awhile to [illegible]
The world about us
When we are dead and in our graves will get along without us
Tis well we do not feel the truth, for [illegible]
Sorely fret us
To know how little [illegible]
Forget us.

The following [illegible] of the public school in [illegible]:

Teacher—Define the [illegible]

Scholar—It means [illegible]

Teacher—Construct a sentence in which the word is properly used.

Scholar—[illegible] aerates when it [illegible]—New York Independent.

THE NEW MI[illegible]

A merchant a our in a desolate street
Sang "Willow, titwillow [illegible]"
I said to him "Why are you pining [illegible]
Singing Willow titwillow titwillow?"

"Alas!" he replied as he smothered [illegible]
"I thought it was nonsense to advertise
And now I'm [illegible]
Oh willow, titwillow, titwillow."
—Springfield Republican.

The Remedy Worse Than the Disease

A foreign physician says that washing the legs from the knees downward every morning and night in [illegible] water then rubbing vigorously with a coarse towel and repeating the operation two or three times, will cure severe cases of catarrh. [illegible] catarrh leaves the head and goes down to the [illegible] discover the object of this [illegible] below.—Norristown Herald.

Good Chance for the Mormons

Philadelphia Record

There is a project afoot to [illegible] Mormon colony in the San [illegible] the colonists are allowed to carry [illegible] along with them. Why don't the Mormon elders buy out the [illegible] islands? He offers to sell for $1 [illegible] and would probably take less.

[illegible] to use Pozzoni's Powder [illegible] improves her looks, and is as fragrant as violets. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE LITTLE BOY AND HIS DOGS

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

Uncle Remus' little patron seemed to be so shocked at the burning of the woman in "How a Witch was Caught," that the old man plunged at once into a curious story about a little boy and his two dogs.

"One time," said Uncle Remus, shutting his head as if by that means to col[illegible] his scattered ideas, "dere wuz a oman livin' longside er de big road en [illegible] she had one little boy. Seem like ter me dat he mus' a bin [illegible] about yo' siz. He mought er bin a little bigger, en he should er en a little longer in de leg, but take um up and side and down [illegible] 'bout yo' shape en size. He wuz a mighty smart little boy, en his mammy sot lots by 'im. Seem like she one er dem w'at have no luck keepin' long wid dat boy, kase dey [illegible] one time w'en she had a little gal, en bless yo' soul! somebody come 'long en tote de little gal off, en w'en dat happen de oman aint have no mo' little gal, en de little boy aint have no mo' little sister. Dis make bofe un um mighty sorry, but look like de little boy wuz de orriest, kaze he show it de mosest.

"Some days he'd take a notion for ter go en hunt his little sister, en den he'd go down de big road en clim' a big pine tree en git right spang in de top en look all roun' for ter see ef he can't see his little sister some'rs in de woods. He couldn't [illegible] up dar en de tree swing in de win' en 'low ter hisself dat maybe he mought see 'er bimeby.

"One day, whiles he wuz a settin' up dar, he see two mighty fine ladies come walkin' down de road. He clum down out'n de tree he did, en run en tol' his mammy [illegible] she up en ax:

"'How is dey dress, honey?'

"'Mighty fine, mammy; mighty fine. Puffect [illegible] en long green veil.'

"'How does dey look, honey?'

"'Spectin' [illegible], mammy.'

"'Dey [illegible] honey?'

"'[illegible] mighty fine ladies.'

"De fine ladies dey come on down de road [illegible] top by de oman's house en beg er fer ter please um git um some water. De little boy he run en totch um a gourd full en dey put de gourd und[illegible] en drunk en drunk en drunk [illegible] dey wuz mighty nigh perish fer water. De little boy [illegible] he holler out:

"'Mammy, mammy! W'at you reckon? Dey er [illegible] de water.' De oman she holler back:

"'[illegible] dat's de way de quality folks do, honey.'

"Den de ladies beg fer some bread en de little boy [illegible] in a pone. Dey eat it like dey wuz mighty nigh famish [illegible] de little boy holler out en say:

"'Mammy, mammy! W'at you reckon? Dey [illegible]' De oman she holler back:

"'[illegible] quality folks [illegible], honey.'

"Den [illegible] wid [illegible] de little [illegible] He holler out:

"'Mammy, mammy! W'at you reckon? Dey got little [illegible]' De oman holler back:

"'[illegible] de quality folks [illegible], honey.'

"Den de ladies [illegible] de little boy [illegible] de big road [illegible] wait [illegible] He holler out:

"'Mammy [illegible] but [illegible]'

"'I reckon de quality folks does, honey.'

"De little boy he git ter whimple en cry kaze he dont want ter go wid de ladies, but de mammy she [illegible] hisse'f [illegible] right to de quality folks [illegible] he mought run up on his little sister [illegible]

"Now w'ich yo' little boy had two mighty fine dogs [illegible] wuz name Minny-minny Morack en [illegible] wuz name Follerlinsko, en dey wuz so bad dey hatter be tied in de yard day en night [illegible] w'en dey wuzn't a huntin'. So de little boy he went en got a [illegible] en sot um down in de middle [illegible] in de groun'. Den he 'low:

"'Mammy, w'en [illegible] water in dis here pan turn ter blood [illegible] turn loose Minny-minny Morack en Follerlinsko [illegible]'

"De oman [illegible] dogs loose [illegible] de little boy [illegible] him [illegible] went on down de road [illegible] quality ladies dey come on behind.

"De further he went [illegible] quality ladies walk [illegible] en twant so mighty long [illegible] little boy [illegible]

"After while w'en de quality ladies think [illegible] down on all four [illegible]

[illegible]

takin' a holiday. Dey w'ick out hips ez big ez yo' [illegible] en twa'nt so mighty long fo' de tree wuz ready fer ter fall.

"But whiles de little boy wuz settin' up dar [illegible] mighty hungry. He [illegible]

"But dem pant'ers [illegible] spit on der han's [illegible] w'en dey git de tree mighty nigh cut down de little boy he pull out a egg en broke it en say [illegible] time he say it de tree wuz done made soun' ag'in. Dey kep' on dis way twell de little boy git [illegible] skeered ag'in. He done broke all de eggs [illegible]

[illegible] Minny-minny Morack en Follerlinsko [illegible] de little boy's track [illegible] dey went [illegible] holler out:

"'Come on, my good dogs! [illegible]'

"De pant'ers dey stop choppin' [illegible]

"'You [illegible]'

"De pant'ers dey drop [illegible] dey try der bes' fer ter git away, but twan't no use [illegible] dogs druggin' [illegible] dogs ketch um. De little boy he [illegible]

"'Shake um en bite um! Drag um roun' en roun' twell yo' drag um two mile.' So de dogs dey drag um roun' two mile. De little boy say:

"'Shake um en bite um! Drag um roun' en roun' twell yer drag a hunderd!' So dey drag um [illegible]

"Den de little boy [illegible] down [illegible] tree en sot down fer to [illegible] hisse'f [illegible] he had so much fun he [illegible] dogs [illegible] go way off in de woods [illegible] his little sister [illegible]

"De dogs dey went [illegible] come back [illegible] de little boy [illegible] w'en he got close up he saw a little gal [illegible] totin' wood en water. She wuz a mighty purty little gal [illegible]

[illegible]

A Convention of Postmasters

There will be a convention of third class postmasters held in Chicago on the 18th of February, to urge upon Congress to increase the compensation [illegible] officials of the [illegible] Congress [illegible] limited the expenditure [illegible] for third class [illegible] to $400,000 but $600,000 is wanted [illegible] complaint that third class [illegible] do not pay [illegible] the government [illegible] half of his income from box rents [illegible] when the boxes are the [illegible] property. There ought also [illegible] thought to be compensation for the issuing of money orders. The [illegible]

MATTERS SOCIAL.

[illegible]

twenty couple were present. The [illegible] of the waltz, in Portland, will have much to thank Mrs Dekum for.

The concert and lecture given for the benefit of the St Lawrence Roman Catholic church on Monday night at the New Market theater, was a great success. The house was crowded and a choice programme given very acceptably.

Miss Addie Laudie had a very pleasant birthday party given her on Tuesday evening, at her home, corner of J and Eleventh streets. About twenty couple were present, and had a very jolly time. Dancing was the order of the evening.

The wedding of Miss Ida A Gay and Mr D A Macrae will take place at the Calvary church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets, Monday, February 22. Reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 188 Jefferson street, from 8 to 10.

The Sangreal society held their anniversary meeting last Monday evening, when reports from the various officers were read. It was found that during the past year $800 has been received and expended by the society for various worthy objects.

The fancy dress party given Thursday evening in East Portland, under the auspices of the Ladies Aux[illegible] society G. A. R. was not quite as much of a success as it might have been, owing to the fact that on Wednesday evening every one dined themselves tired at the minstrel performance and ball.

The gentlemen who have kindly offered their services to Company G, O. S. M. in the entertainment to be given for that company's benefit, are Mr W. A. Wilcox, Mr Fred M Gilmore, Mr Geo H Durham, Mr W I Carson, Mr Edward Adams, Mr Ford, Mr Jones, Mr Cotton Lamb and Mr Telleneaux.

At the New Market theater on Friday evening a benefit is to be tendered Master [illegible] Little, the Portland wonder and youthful comedian. He will be remembered by many as the little boy appearing at the Casino as the midshipmite in the recent production of "Pinafore." Master Little and our best local talent will contribute.

Wedding cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage of Miss Anna C Hensley of The Dalles, and Mr William P Boyd of Seattle. The ceremony is to take place February 24, at the residence of Mr and Mrs S. L. Brooks, Third and Union streets, The Dalles. The happy couple will be "at home" on and after April 10, at Seattle.

Exercises commemorative of the 22d anniversary of Pythianism, will be held by Ivanhoe lodge No 1, on Sunday evening, February 21, at Walla Walla W T. A very pleasant programme will be given, among other selections, a recitation "H[illegible]," by Mrs H. L. M. Troup, of this city, who is visiting her brother, Mr George H. Me[illegible], in Walla Walla.

The Thalia club gave a reception Saturday evening which was a most enjoyable affair in every respect, the music furnished by Parsons and Bray was unusually dance inspiring even for these accomplished dance musicians. Committee of arrangements, Messrs F Rosenberg, H. G. Wolfe, L Harris, and M Kohn, with F Sichel floor manager.

Rehearsals of the farce, "In the Porte Française" have been going on for some time. The cast is as follows: Major Rattan, Wm Wallace; Victor Dubois, F M Gilmore; Mr Spriggins, L O Taylor; Lilia, Mrs Holt Wilson; Angelina, Miss Ada McCraken; Anna Maria, Miss Florence Savier. The above farce will be given in about two weeks under the auspices of Trinity church guild.

Among the society people present at the Casino on Monday evening to witness the initial performance of "Billie Taylor" were Mrs Henry Jones, Miss Savier, Miss Florence Savier, Dr W Jones, S M Mears, Dr and Mrs Holt Wilson, Mr and Mrs James Laidlaw, Miss Montgomery, Fred M Gilmore, Miss Evelyn Wallace, Miss McCraken, Samuel Wilder Pease, Edward Cookingham, Mr and Mrs James McCraken, Mr and Mrs [illegible] Koehler, Mr and Mrs T. Tower, and Mr [illegible], Col and Mrs Eppinger, Miss [illegible], John Eppinger, Dr Chapman, [illegible] Reed and many others.

The management of the Casino would confer a great favor on many of their patrons who from lack of time fail to secure reserved tickets by not placing their friends in what few seats may not have been reserved. Three times has it happened that gentlemen seated where no "taken" cards were displayed have been requested just prior to the raising of the curtain to give place to holders of reserved seats, and in each case has it been noticed that the "holders" were personal friends of the Casino management. We hope things may improve in this respect, for it is very unpleasant to be removed, especially after having gone early to secure as full a seat as possible.

MILITARY AND PERSONAL.

Mr James McHale has gone into the general service, in the adjutant general's office.

Major D. R. Larned, paymaster, having returned from leave, has been temporarily assigned to duty at Portland.

Cadet J. L. Hayden of Olympia, in the recent examination at the West Point military academy, stood sixth in a class of 101.

Lieut. C. J. Roe, Second cavalry, called east by the death of his father, rejoined at Fort Walla Walla a few days since.

Col. C. A. Reynolds, the new chief quartermaster of the department, arrived at Vancouver barracks on the 4th inst. and is now on duty.

Major R. S. Vickery, surgeon in charge of the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., arrived at his station early last week, having gone by way of Washington.

The general court martial which was to have been held at Vancouver Barracks Feb. 4th, was adjourned to the 2d, and will probably be further adjourned.

Capt. George W. Davis 14th Inf., arrived in Washington Feb 10, under orders from the war department and is with his family at Annandale, Md. for the present.

It may be interesting to some to know who are on military duty in Seattle, the city being under martial law. Governor Squire's staff—Adjt gen., Col. G. O. Haller; assistant adjt gen. G. M. Haller; aids J. H. McGraw, George [illegible] Lyon, C. H. Kittinger, E. S. Booth; judge advocate gen. Henry G. Struve; quartermaster gen. James McNaught; provost marshal, A. P. [illegible]; commissary gen. George D. Hill; surgeon gen. Dr. L. T. Minor.

[illegible] staff—Gen. John Gibbon arrived in the city on Wednesday with the following staff: Major A. S. Kimball, Major A. H. [illegible], Lieut. J. L. Wisser and Capt. [illegible] Woodruff.

Lieut. Col. DeRussey's staff—Major D. W. Burke, Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, Capt. C. H. West, Capt. T. [illegible], Capt. C. H. Warrens, Capt. S. Carpenter, Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, Lieut. J. H. Gustin, Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, Lieut. H. Cafell, Lieut. Charles Johnson, Lieut. [illegible] Hazen, Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, Lieut. F. [illegible], [illegible] H. A. Hasbrouck and Lieut. R. Ter[illegible]

PERSONALS.

[illegible] is in San Francisco.

[illegible] is visiting friends in Boston.

[illegible] Lewis is now on a visit to New York.

[illegible] is visiting [illegible]

[illegible] of York [illegible]

Miss Antoinette Montgomery is visiting friends in Hartford, Conn.

Miss [illegible] Mays, of The Dalles, is visiting friends in Portland.

Miss [illegible], of Yakima, is visiting her married sister in this city.

Mr W. B. Ayer and Dr Bevan have gone on a pleasure trip to the sound country.

Mrs S. Hirsch returned [illegible] from a [illegible] visit in San Francisco.

Mr Samuel H. Greenburg and family will leave the ensuing week, for California.

Capt. [illegible] returned Friday night from an official trip to the mouth of the Columbia.

Mrs Geo. H. Williams is in San Francisco and expects to start soon for Lower California.

Col. P. B. Johnson, editor of the Walla Walla [illegible], spent a few days in the city the past week.

Mrs J. R. Montgomery is at present in New York. She expects to return to Portland about the middle of April.

Miss Katharine Green, who has been visiting Miss Allison at Vancouver barracks, returned to Portland on Thursday.

Rev. George H. Lee will become the pastor of the Congregational church of Corvallis. He will take charge March 1st.

Mr and Mrs Shackelford, who have been visiting Mrs W. H. Effinger during the past week, returned to Salem on Thursday.

Mrs Clarke, daughter of Mrs M. J. Hayden of Vancouver, was in this city the first of the week, the guest of Mrs Duniway.

Miss Lewis, Miss Evelyn Lewis and Mr Allen Lewis all at present in San Francisco, will return to Portland in about six weeks.

Mr [illegible], late purser for the O. R. & N. Co. [illegible] Columbia river, has been transferred to the route between Tacoma and Victoria.

[illegible] and Mr Frank Mitchell were married at the Arlington hotel, Seattle, February [illegible], Rev. H. H. Bates officiating.

The [illegible] of Miss Frances Meyer, sister of [illegible] Meyer of this city, and Mr Felix [illegible] of San Francisco is announced.

Mr R. F. [illegible], who went to San Francisco [illegible] Pratt forgery case, is expected home on the next steamer.

Miss Mary Stubbs, daughter of Chaplain Stubbs, of Tacoma, has been recently elected assistant teacher in the Concord (New Hampshire) high school.

Mrs Annie F. Eastham, of Vancouver, spent Sunday and Monday in this city. She is gradually recovering her health, which has been very poor for many months.

Mrs T. J. O'Brien returned Friday from a visit of several months in San Francisco. She is accompanied by her sister, Mrs [illegible], who will remain here several weeks.

Miss Sallie Bell and Miss Genevieve Bell will pass through Portland Monday en route to Astoria where they will in future reside, Mr. Bell having received the postoffice appointment at that place.

Miss Callie Munson, the daughter of the lighthouse keeper at Point Adams, and who is, by the way a graduate of St Helens Hall, of this city, is said to be one of the best shots, with either rifle or shot gun, on the hunting grounds at the mouth of the river.

Miss Belle [illegible], accompanied by her mother and her brother, returned here yesterday after three years absence in Italy. They have taken a residence at the corner of Seventh and Hall streets and will be at home to their friends after to-day.

Mrs J. P. Howe, the estimable wife of Manager Howe of New Market theater will start east next Monday for a short visit. She will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs Sheffield. On the way east they will stop for a week with friends at Pendleton. Mr Howe also expects soon to start east on dramatic business. The present arrangement is for Mr Howe to meet his wife and mother-in-law at Denver and accompany them to the Hot Springs in Arkansas, where they will remain while he goes to New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES FROM [illegible]

The German Opera company, from the Metropolitan Opera house, New York, will begin an engagement at the Columbia theater, March 3. The operas for the first week will be "Tannhauser," "Queen of Sheba," "Lohengrin," "Rienzi," "Huguenots" and "La Dame Blanche."

Jeffreys Lewis will be at the Chicago opera house next week, playing "Forget Me Not." The cast will be as follows: Stephanie de Mohrivart, Miss Jeffreys Lewis; Sir Horace Welby, Mr Harry Marshall; Prince Malleotte, Mr W. H. Thompson; Barratte, Mr Franz Reinau; Antoine, Mr T. Marshall; Carlos, Mr W. Mullan; Alice Verney, Miss Charlotte Tittle; Mrs Foley, Miss Carol Crouse; Rose Verney, Miss Essie Tittle.

Her Majesty's opera company will appear at the Columbia next week. List of operas: Monday, "Carmen," Mme Minnie Hauk. Tuesday, "Lucia Di Lammermoor," debut of Mlle Alma Fohstrom. Wednesday, "Manon," Mme Minnie Hauk. Thursday, "Fra Diavolo," Mlle Alma Fohstrom. Friday, "La Traviata," Mme Lillian Nordica. Saturday, "Faust," Mlle Alma Fohstrom. Saturday grand matinee, Mme. Minnie Hauk.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BALL AT ASTORIA

Pacific Lodge and Astor lodge K. of P., gave an invitation ball Friday evening at the Ross opera house, Astoria. The affair was the most magnificent entertainment ever given in "The Venice of America."

LITERARY NOTES

[illegible], a study of spiritual truth in nature, by Charles Talbot Porter, is from the press of G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York. Starting out with the assertion that if mechanics and faith are realities, if one or the other of them be not a mere figment of the brain, it is certain that they cannot be incongruous and unrelated. From this he proceeds to show how the most perfect and intimate relations may exist between them. The argument appeals throughout strongly to the judgment and will prove an interesting study and open up new fields for thought in many minds.

[illegible] is the title of a book from the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, by Hudor Genone. The author announces his belief that between the pestilential marshes of superstition and the cold glaciers of reason lies the fertile tableland of common sense and upon this he claims to have taken his stand. The reader who has the patience and inclination to pursue the story through 300 pages may be able to discover the moral which the author declares is, "to believe and not to pretend, and to show that underlying all form and all ceremony and all history is something vital and eternal in the divine truth of Christianity."

[illegible] Campaign in the Sierra Madre, by John G. Bourke, captain Third Cavalry U. S. A.—Illustrated.—Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886. Captain Bourke is the author of "The Snake Dance of the Moquis of Arizona." And first published "An Apache Campaign" as a serial in the *Outing Magazine*, of Boston. It is a detailed account of the expedition led by Gen. Crook to the Sierra Madre fastnesses in pursuit of the Chiricahua Apaches in 1883. A clear idea of Indian nature and more particularly of Apache character is given, from which is taken the following terse paragraph: "The Apache is an eminently religious person, and the more deviltry he plans the more pronounced does his piety become." The volume is written in a crisp, breezy style that is exceedingly pleasant, and has that peculiar charm which a personal journal always possesses. Fresh interest in the volume is awakened by the recent Apache outbreak and subsequent killing of Lieut. Emmet Crawford in Arizona, who was a member of the former expedition in 1883.

Upland and Meadow.—A Poaetquissings chronicle. Charles C. Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by W. B. Ayer & Co., Portland.

This volume is a compilation of "field notes," principally made up from a diary of rambles along the Delaware river, with here and there a charmingly descriptive chapter on the characteristics and songs of some of our more common birds. It is a book that teaches many valuable and interesting lessons in that subtle, pleasant way that charms rather than tires the reader.

The electric light plant of Spokane Falls has been bought by a syndicate and will be improved and put in working operation for lighting the streets, business houses, churches, halls and homes.

THE HOTELS

INTERNATIONAL.

Harvey Fay, Seattle
Mrs Fay, do
[illegible] New York City
[illegible]
C H Howard, do
A Howard, do
Mrs Howard, do
J A Chase, [illegible]
John [illegible], San Fran
[illegible] Seattle
J J Wells, [illegible]
D H Moffat, [illegible]
[illegible]
M Hughes, do
A A Osborn, do
Jas Anderson, Henderson
Chas Monro, New York
Morris St [illegible], Toronto
F M Paxton, Omaha
[illegible] Grand Rapids
[illegible]
J M Murray, Des Moines
H Harding, Winona
[illegible]
[illegible] Hot Springs
Jas Davis, do
James McGee, [illegible]
John B Colby, do
W R [illegible], Vancouver
[illegible] do
F C Sutton, [illegible]
C Sutton, do
Jno Sharp, do
A Allison, [illegible]
[illegible] Seattle
[illegible] do
M Daly, [illegible]
R H Mitchell, [illegible]
Thos [illegible], do
C Joseph, do
S Joseph, do
Perry [illegible] Thompson
Samuel [illegible]
[illegible] Seattle
W H [illegible]
W [illegible] Wilson
W J Murray, Dallas
John Smith, Hillsboro
Edw Ross, City
Thos Pierce, New York
T J [illegible], Alder Gulch
S J Paxton, [illegible]
Wm [illegible], do
J C Frail, [illegible]
Mrs Thomas, [illegible]
D S [illegible], Salem
W S Jenks, Salt Lake
M Johnson, do
J In Orton, [illegible]
H F [illegible], do
Wells Davis, [illegible]
Perry S Keyt, Astoria
J D Smythe, Dayton
S J Sar[illegible], City

ESMOND

J H Foster, Indiana
A A [illegible], St Paul
Jos Redmond, Winnipeg
S N Holston, Wis
W A Hawkins, S F
T A Judson, Seattle
S A Bernstein, [illegible]
J H Fernstein, N Y
J Coultman, St Paul
S Aaron, San Fran
F B [illegible], do
Ad Goldberg, do
H S Miltzner, do
Wm Rainey, do
Al Frank, do
H E Skinner, do
Nelson [illegible], Yakima
H [illegible], Spokane
F J Howard, W T
[illegible] Henbaum, S F
W Jenkins, Indiana
Al Jenkins, Seattle
W [illegible], N Yakima
F Angus, N Y
W Jones, Salem
R H Plunkett, Heppner
W B Cunningham, do
Mrs W H Cunningham, do
J A Haskett, Spokane F
Theo Mansfield, San Fran
Sam Laventhal, do

QUIMBY

P Van Tassel, Tacoma
J S Hurst, Oregon City
J E M Lloyd, [illegible]
Mrs S Hamper, Cosnelius
J J McDonald, Tacoma
F Williams, Kansas
J J Steel, do
Mrs J J Steel, do
Mrs J Doherty, [illegible]
W E [illegible] City
Frank [illegible], do
W Holliday, [illegible]
J [illegible]
S Hadlock, [illegible]
N C Wool, Montana
D J Woolf, San Fran
Wm Johnson, do
W Wright, Baker City
John Rogan, [illegible]
W C King, Grants Pass
C J Larsen, Vancouver
[illegible] La Grande
[illegible] Chicago
D [illegible], do
Capt W Dyer, do
H Meyer, [illegible]

ST CHARLES

C Hughes, Grants Pass
R H [illegible], Halsey
[illegible]
C Hartman, do
[illegible] do
J B [illegible], do
[illegible]
J H Smith, do
[illegible] Forest
[illegible]
[illegible] Bridgeport
J Hansen, Newberg
C Shepherd, [illegible]
[illegible] Skamokawa
Mrs C H Sa[illegible], [illegible]
Mrs Myers, Dalles

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WILLIAM REID, President.
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
Paid-up Capital and Reserve .. $2,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.
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Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND OR.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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[illegible] President. [illegible] Vice President.
[illegible] GORMAN, Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business, allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors:
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[illegible] E. D. Shattuck, H. W. Monastes,
[illegible]
[illegible] Williams, [illegible]

THE
Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business,
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
W. [illegible] President
GEN. RUFUS INGALLS Vice President
D. F. SHERMAN Cashier

MARKETS

A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 20, 22 and 24 Central Market, Portland

PACIFIC MARKET.
R. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO.
NO. 32 NORTH FIRST STREET. FACTORY McMillen's addition, East Portland.

CATARRH,

Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat.

MARVELOUS RESULTS OF OUR NEW METHOD OF CURE.

Importance of Attending to Diseases in the Early Stages.

Heart, Brain and Nerves.

NERVOUS DISEASES with or without dreams) or Debility and Loss of Nervous Power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success.

MEN young, middle aged and old, single or married and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD.

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediment to Marriage also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.

METHOD OF EXAMINING PATIENTS

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

Our methods of Examining patients are the most scientific. The number of delicate and perfect instruments for the purpose of examining the different parts of the body invented to tell with scientific accuracy the exact condition of each organ of the body, in health and disease and locate every ache and pain, are many and wonderful.

The analysis of the blood with the analysis of the urine with wet paper chemicals and a microscope of high power furnishes him an explanation of obscure diseases which can be obtained in no other way. This enables him to cure many of the most serious and complicated cases termed incurable.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

With our new methods of treatment and fine collection of new and recently invented instruments we are prepared to treat successfully all curable cases of diseases involving the Eye and Ear, Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eye Lids or Globe, and Far or Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Dimness of Vision or Blindness of one or both Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abscess, Tumors of Lid or Globe, Cancer of Lid or Eye Ball, Paralysis of the Nerve of the Eye, Closing of the Eye Duct, Catarrh or Squinting, Neuralgia, Foreign Bodies in the Eyes, Wild Hairs, Cross Eyes, Burns or Wounds of the Eye or Lids, Lacrymal Duct Inflamed or Closed, Night Blindness, Fistula, Syphilitic Sore Eyes, Feeling of Sand in the Eyes, Pain on Exposure to the light, Blood-shot Eyes, Soreness, Mattering, etc.

EAR Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh internal or external, Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

Scalp and Skin Diseases.

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

A positive and permanent cure effected in every form of Scalp and Skin Disease by a scientific and harmless method of treatment. Moles, Freckles, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, Flesh Worms, Dandruff, Redness of the Nose, Scrofula, Scald Head, Wrinkles, Scaly Tetter of the Scalp, Elbows and [illegible], Barber's Itch, Scars, Superfluous Hair, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ring Worms, Tetter of the Hands [illegible], Pemphigus, Impetigo, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Milk Patches, Scaly and Itchy Skin. Diseases cured by a certain and most skillful treatment, and the skin and complexion permanently beautified. This treatment is scientific and [illegible] harmless and certain. It imparts a smooth [illegible] removes the [illegible] complexion and [illegible]

Piles and Hemorrhoids.

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

A radical cure for Piles by a perfectly safe and painless process. A positive cure is made. There are two classes of Piles, the External and the Internal. There are two types of the External, the Cutaneous and the Varicose, and four varieties of the Internal, the Venous, Capillary, the Arterial, the Fibro Elastic. No matter how long standing or how aggravated the case we make a rapid and radical cure without knife or ligature and positively without suffering.

Methods of Treatment

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

We make all theories a study, and select the most skillful treatment for each individual case. Our Electric Galvanic, Faradaic and Magnetic Batteries, our collection of new and valuable instruments and appliances, medical and chemical discoveries, with latest improved Inhalers and powerful Atomizers, etc., enable us to treat all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood Diseases, all Chronic Diseases and Deformities far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any private or blood disease can be cured for one third the cost at our Private Dispensary, 132 and 134 Third st.

Scrofula and all malignant Blood and Malarial Diseases permanently eradicated from the system and a cure guaranteed.

Ulcers and Fever Sores resulting from varicose veins, necrosis of bones, old ulcers, epithelial cancers and fistula of every kind successfully and permanently cured.

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Stockings, Trusses, etc. furnished at office or forwarded to all parts of the country.

Sending Medicine.—We send medicine to every part of the Union both by mail and express with such clear and explicit directions for use that no mistake can occur. While it is always desirable to see a patient, our thorough knowledge of the human body and its ailments enables us to prescribe with certainty and success in many diseases if a description of the case is given.

Money should be sent by P O Order, Registered Letter, Postal Note or Express. All letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

TERMS.—Reasonable in all cases. Especially low to those getting small salaries and in limited circumstances.

Consultation Free.—If you are afflicted with any disease, no matter of what name or nature, come and let us see you. We will restore you to health if there is hope. If not we will frankly tell you so. We take no case that is incurable. All who are in need of medical aid are invited to call.

[illegible]

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] in all parts of the [illegible] to come to our [illegible] time or money [illegible] in all parts of the world [illegible] establishment at a very small cost. If you cannot come personally write a plain description of your condition describing your [illegible] in your own language [illegible] When we receive this report [illegible] examine it carefully [illegible] will give you our candid opinion of your [illegible] and the cost of treatment. If the report is not complete enough to be satisfactory [illegible] will write you special questions to draw [illegible] omitted [illegible] remedies will be care[illegible] to you by ex[illegible] marks on the box to indicate [illegible] receive from [illegible] name, postoffice [illegible] letters should be ad[illegible] DR. VAN MONCISCAR, 132 and 134 THIRD St., Portland, Oregon.

Diseases of Women.

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

Ladies afflicted with any of the distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, such as persistent headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhoea or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, etc., should not give up in despair because they have met with repeated disappointments in seeking for relief. We have cured hundreds of cases after other eminent physicians had pronounced them hopeless. If such diseases were indeed incurable, life would not be worth living to a large proportion of our American women. We treat all diseases of women, either at the office or by mail and express. Cures guaranteed.

NERVOUS Diseases (with or without dreams), diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business.

BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.

LOST MANHOOD perfectly restored.

CANCERS and TUMORS permanently removed without the knife or caustic.

Medicines [illegible] furnished [illegible] patients [illegible] purely pure and vegetable. Guarantee of a permanent cure in all cases undertaken.

CURED BY

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

NOS. 132, 134 THIRD ST.

Office open 8 to 8. Terms cash.

WASHINGTON.

Minority Report from the Coinage Committee.

VIEWS OF THE SILVER ADVOCATES

An Appeal for the Unlimited Coinage of both Metals—The Secretary of the Treasury Issues Another Bond Call

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—Chairman Bland, of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, has prepared a minority report on the bill to provide for the free coinage of silver, which was reported adversely from his committee, and which is now on the house calendar. The report is signed by Bland and Lanham, and starts off with the declaration that the volume of metallic money is the subject of [illegible] legislation, but is regulated by nature. Recognizing the principle that nature should supply the volume of money, the only duty that devolves upon the legislature is to establish by law the ratio of value [illegible] coinage [illegible] and to provide for unlimited or free coinage of both, at the ratio established.

The report continues [illegible], under the pretext of amending the mint act, silver was demonetized, and this was in conflict with the constitution. If, under the constitution, congress has power to [illegible] the coinage of silver so it has [illegible] as coin [illegible] gold, silver is a [illegible]. It is therefore claimed that it [illegible] public creditors to pay them in silver dollars. Without going [illegible] facts it is evident that the bullion contained in the silver dollar will purchase as many of the necessaries of life at this time, and more, than it would have done when dropped from coinage, and far more than [illegible].

THE GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATIONS.

All interest bearing obligations of the government now outstanding were [illegible] by virtue of an act [illegible] silver dollar and [illegible]. The restoration of silver [illegible] will have a tendency to restore it to a parity with gold, and it is believed will so restore it. But whether it [illegible] it is insisted that we owe [illegible] legal and morally payable in silver, and even should [illegible] the single silver [illegible] would come of it.

The report quotes from Mr Cernuschi's "Great Metallic Power," in which he says, referring to the free coinage of silver: "Very venturesome would be those who should recommend the United States of America to undertake single-handed, what France will only undertake triple-handed," and comments upon it by remarking that this pamphlet was evidently inspired by Mr Manton Marble, who was sent by the government to investigate the subject in European countries in the interest of gold monometallists, as the pamphlet seems to have reached every member of congress, with the compliments of Mr Marble.

A VACUUM TO BE FILLED.

The report proceeds to discuss the question as to whether it would be safe for this country to coin silver free, in the event of no change being made in the monetary policy of Europe, and expresses the belief that European countries can not further demonetize silver without great disaster to themselves, while the tendency is towards restoration of that metal.

Another question which must be considered in connection with the coinage of silver was with what the vacuum created by the retirement of national bank notes was to be supplied, now that payment of the public debt was rapidly going on, and would soon wipe out the foundation of the national bank circulation. The government must either issue legal tender notes to supply it, or else provide for some other system of banking, or else give unlimited use to silver. So the question must be fairly met. Shall this supply be a coin circulation or shall it be credit money? The minority has always supposed that the gold monometallists were peculiar advocates of hard money, honest money, that the idea of issuing paper legal tenders of any sort was a dangerous theory to them. If they are sincere and honest in their convictions, then they should join with those who favor restoration of silver, and demand that such paper circulation shall give way to the unlimited use of silver and gold.

WOULD BE A GOOD THING.

The report goes on to discuss the possibility of a silver supply being discovered by which $600,000,000 of silver would be dumped down upon the United States, and over $600,000,000 of gold displaced and dumped down in European countries, and concludes that such an occurrence would be a great relief to both hemispheres. The result would be an increase in the monetary supply in European countries of gold that would set the machinery of industry in motion, giving the starving laborers of those countries employment, and enabling them to purchase our commodities. The silver placed in circulation here would place us on a sound metallic basis, revive industries and put a million laboring men, now out of employment, to work, giving them bread. Our revenues would swell, although taxes would be lighter per capita upon the great masses of the people, because a greater number of them would be enabled to pay taxes. In this way our national debt would soon be a thing of the past. It may be said that those owning fixed incomes, government bonds, state and railroad mortgages, and others who have incomes from those sources, would not receive the same amount of labor or the products of labor for a dollar they are now receiving, but what they lose in that regard they would gain by sharing in the general prosperity of the people. Money will be eagerly absorbed by our industrial classes, and gold certificates and silver certificates, now circulating side by side at par, would continue to do so. Should the silver certificate replace the bank note, so be it. The national debt ought to go, and with it the necessary bank notes. Let silver and silver certificates take the place of national bonds and bank notes. We will thus substitute good money for bad, and rid ourselves of an interest bearing debt, a debt over which this controversy arises, a debt the [illegible] of which has cost us half a billion dollars, [illegible] at the bottom of all our financial [illegible] are legerdemain, and a constant state of corrupting [illegible] swindling. With this [illegible] and the banks [illegible] of the way, the money of the constitution will return to bless us.

If the mints of this country were open to silver, the same as to gold, silver would [illegible] be as it is now, subject to the adverse whims of treasury officials, who heretofore have tried how to keep it out of circulation.

A GREAT [illegible]

In conclusion the report says the most important function of money in modern trade and commerce is legal tender power. If gold only is legal tender, then debtors must depend upon this one metal to pay debts. All silver and other products of Christendom, except gold, would not pay a dollar of debt, unless they could be exchanged for gold. Should the world come to a gold unit as the sole legal tender, that metal might become so valuable as compared with other commodities, and so scarce in proportion to the enormous demand made upon it, that the money barons of this and other countries, controlling a few hundred millions in gold, might control the destinies of nations and absolutely dominate the welfare of mankind.

Believing that the unlimited coinage of silver is the logical solution of the silver question, and since gold and silver seem to have been the constitutional money intended for the United States in adjusting their legal tender laws, and for other reasons herein stated and yet others that might be urged for restoring silver to where it was before it was demonetized by the act of 1873, we recommend the passage of house bill No. 5600, which aims at that result.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

ANOTHER BOND CALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, principal and accrued interest, which will be paid April 1st next. Following is a description of the bonds: Three per cent bonds issued under act of congress approved July 12th, 1882, and numbered as follows: $50, No 1285 to 287 inclusive, and No 1368 to No 1375, both inclusive; $100, No [illegible] to No 2148 inclusive, and No 9861 to No [illegible], both inclusive; $500, No [illegible] to [illegible] inclusive, and No 4201 to No 428[illegible], both inclusive; $1000, No [illegible] to 9186 inclusive, and No [illegible] to No [illegible], both inclusive; $10,000, No [illegible] to No [illegible] 488, inclusive; total $10,000,000. All of the bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only.

HOWARD AND FERRY THE MEN.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—A Washington special to the *Commercial Advertiser* says it is said to be practically settled that Howard and Ferry will get the vacant [illegible] generalships.

INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

DENVER, Feb 20—Colorado delegates to the international editorial convention, which meets at Cincinnati Tuesday, left this evening over the Burlington.

GERMANY.

An Interesting Cable Letter on Matters Political and General

BERLIN, Feb 20—The ecclesiastical bill introduced by the government in the upper house of the landtag, which virtually abolishes the May laws, has had the effect of inducing the center party to modify its opposition to the anti-socialist law.

The majority voting on the social democrats' bill giving to deputies their daily traveling expenses and salary included members of all sections except the conservatives. Herr Haznelever, in a speech which may become notable, cited the example set by the conservatives, as well as by the socialists and progressists, in recognizing the labors of members by subscription and donation. He referred to the decision of tribunals against the government's prosecution of socialist deputies for taking payment for their services, arguing that the decision was proof of the loyalty of such course. He predicted that in the next elections thirty-six socialists would be returned instead of twenty-four, the present number of socialist deputies, and their electorate would be willing to pay them for their labors. Prince Bismarck is expected to ignore the vote, and such action, it is thought, will cause the bundesrath to reject the bill.

The report of the German Nautical union for the year 1885, just made public, shows that there was no diminution of depression in the shipping trade of Germany during the year.

In response to suggestions made by the English arbitration society that a similar organization be formed in Germany, a meeting called by Deputy Schrieder was held last week, to discuss the advisability of establishing a peace association. Thirty members of the reichstag attended the meeting. Herren Virchow and Hatchensberger made addresses in advocacy of the proposed association, and a committee was appointed to arrange the details of its organization.

Herr Wobeser, who translated Mr. Henry M Stanley's book on the Congo state, replies to a letter of Herr Loesche, in *Die Gartenlaube*, accusing Mr Stanley of having deceived the public as to the resources of that country. Herr Wobeser says that as long as Herr Loesche was in the employ of the International African association, he vaunted the riches of the Congo country, but being dismissed, now abuses Mr Stanley.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth day of Karl Wilhelm Grimm, the famous writer, will occur on the 24th inst. In honor of the occasion, 100,000 marks have been subscribed towards the construction of the monument for the brothers Grimm, which will be erected in Hanau.

ENGLAND.

PLANS OF THE IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, Feb 20—The Irish party will hold a meeting at the Cannon street hotel in this city on St. Patrick's day. Parnell will preside. The object of the meeting will be to issue to England the ultimatum of the Irish people concerning home rule. As the date selected for this event precedes by but five days the 22nd of March, the date set by Gladstone for commencement of the government's work on Irish legislation, it is believed that the nationalist leader means to force a crisis in the home rule question. Parnell has also arranged to have his party hold fifty meetings throughout Ireland, simultaneous with the one he will preside over. The ultimatum will also be announced at these meetings.

THE SOCIALIST LEADERS.

LONDON, Feb 20—The socialist leaders have applied to the court to have the editors and publishers of *Punch* committed for contempt of court for attempting to excite public opinion against Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams while the latter were still on trial for their utterances during the Trafalgar square riots. Complainants also intend to ask for a similar commitment against the editor and proprietors of the London *Post*. The basis of the intended action against the latter paper is the publication by it of a letter urging the flogging of defendants. The cause of complaint against *Punch* is that it printed a cartoon representing Mr Punch hanging Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams.

IRELAND.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

LONDON, Feb 20—The Earl of Aberdeen, the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, made his state entry into Dublin to-day. There was no display of flags by citizens, as usual on such occasions, and his lordship was but little cheered by the crowds assembled along the route by which he proceeded to the castle. The weather was cold.

A body of students following the vice-royal procession was attacked by the crowd at one portion of the route, and considerable of an encounter ensued, during which many of the students were wounded.

OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

DUBLIN, Feb 20—Loyalists of county Tyrone to-day held a monster meeting, and resolved to oppose home rule and maintain the union.

CANADA.

TIDAL WAVE.

ST JOHN, N. B., Feb 20—This city was visited to-day by a tidal wave, which submerged all the wharves to a depth of from one to four feet. The rising waters covered the floors of many stores and dwelling houses on the lower level of the city, and did an immense amount of damage. A gale is blowing from the southwest, and to-night the tide will be still higher.

ITALY.

THE TROUBLE WITH COLOMBIA.

ROME, Feb 20—In the chamber of deputies to-day Count Robilant, minister of foreign affairs, said the government would do all that lay in its power to protect its aliens residing in South America, and that, if peaceable measures failed, the government would have recourse to forcible measures.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

A CALL ON SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, Feb 20—The powers have called upon Servia and the porte to submit at the same time their proposals for the restoration of peace between Servia and Bulgaria. It is expected that the proposals of Servia will be presented to-morrow.

FRANCE.

THE EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD.

PARIS, Feb 20—The French government has decided to adhere to its determination to have a universal international exhibition in Paris in [illegible]

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

PORTLAND, Feb 20.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

We have read the call issued to N Versteeg to accept the nomination for school director, and we have waited for thinking men to issue a similar call to some man who has not been directed by the school ring known as the "professors."

Is it possible that those who have been so thoroughly dissatisfied in regard to the manner in which school affairs have been conducted are going to allow the retired professor, C. W Roby, assisted by those still inside the ring, to re-elect the man they have most completely under their control?

We trust the taxpayers will yet issue a call to some earnest, educated, thinking man. A man that will represent the district rather than the interest of "the professors" or the management that has so long controlled the schools of Portland.

N Versteeg, as a private citizen, has the respect of our people. But N Versteeg, as the echo of said school ring, should not be re-elected. The fact that he is brought forward by the same old clique should be sufficient for thinking citizens.

A. B.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb 20—10 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Bar	Change last 24 hours	Ther	Wind direction	Rain fall	State of W'thr
Portland	30 26	–[illegible]	4[illegible]	SE	00	Clear
Olympia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SE	00	Cloud
Roseburg	30 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	00	[illegible]
Red Bluff	29 98	–.1	44	Calm	00	Clear
Sacramento	29 96	–.1	50	NW	00	Clear
Mendocino	30.01		40	N	00	Clear
Spokane	30 2		41	NW	00	Clear
Walla Walla			51	Calm	.00	Clear
Astoria			4[illegible]	W	00	Clear

Minimum thermometer 41; maximum 4[illegible].

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 20 8 P M—Indications for Oregon and Washington territory for the succeeding thirty two hours: continued warm and fair weather—in the vicinity of the Straits of Fuca, occasional light local showers.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

[illegible] Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: [illegible] Higgins, C A. Whitney, H I Brown, W I Hall and 18 immigrants.

[illegible] Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: [illegible] McLean, N C Kingsbury, John McGee, H B Compson, H Webster, A. S. Singleton, John Brown, F A. Lewis, Mrs. McCloud, Dora Sylvester, Mrs. J. S Singleton, Sisters Mary Anselion, Mary Cupentino, Mary Borrowner and Mary Agnes, M. Levi, H. S Morton, H H Saulsbury and wife and twenty-seven immigrants.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Northern Pacific Cuts Rates to Portland.

THE SITUATION AT NEW YORK.

United Stand against the Atchison Road—Huntington Says the Offending Line will be Boycotted—No Cut in Freights

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The Northern Pacific railroad has issued the following table of passenger rates from St Paul to Portland: First-class unlimited, $75; limited, $55; emigrant, $[illegible].

There are no new developments in regard to the [illegible] Mail company.

ST PAUL, Minn, Feb 20—The traffic department of the Northern Pacific has received instructions from New York regarding the [illegible] The Northern Pacific will make the land rate to correspond with the San Francisco rate daily. Though nothing has been said regarding the ocean line from Portland to San Francisco, it is believed the Northern Pacific will work for business that way. A cut of thirty-five per cent has been made in the freight rate from the east to Portland and San Francisco; passenger rates have not been cut. [illegible] to San Francisco.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb 20—In response to a [illegible] of the association, president [illegible] Callaway, general manager of the Union Pacific railway, asking for a statement [illegible] of the Transcontinental association, Mr Callaway telegraphs from Boston this evening stating that the existing arrangement between the California lines expired by limitation months ago, but there was a tacit agreement among the roads to continue rates pending a time when they could agree upon a basis of reorganization. Nevertheless all lines appear to have cut rates more or less, and the Southern Pacific, with its water line to New Orleans, cut the lowest. The Southern Pacific was allowed 25 per cent in the pool, the Atchison [illegible] per cent, the Union Pacific [illegible] per cent, and the Burlington remaining [illegible] per cent. At the New York meeting Mr Callaway says the Atchison demanded 50 per cent of Southern California business and 25 per cent of the remaining Pacific coast business, or, as Mr Callaway asserts, 30 per cent of the whole. He also declares there are three railway systems touching Southern California, the Southern Pacific, the Atchison and the Union and Central Pacific lines, and that objection was made to the Atchison obtaining one-half of this business. This would have increased its percentage 7 per cent, representing about $250,000. Callaway states the other companies were willing to leave the subject to arbitration, and even offered something additional to the Atchison road, but the latter held to its demand and the meeting adjourned, followed by the present open rate cutting.

The *Telegram* cites that the Pacific Mail Steamship company, owing to its loss of $85,000 monthly subsidy granted it by the transcontinental lines and which ended with the disruption of the association, has decided to put on a weekly line of steamers to California by way of the isthmus of Panama, and to buy one new steamer and construct another, with a view to obtaining its full share of overland traffic.

AT NEW YORK.

Sweeping Reductions Predicted—No Cut on Freight as Yet

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The difficulties growing out of the disruption of the transcontinental association are increasing, and the cutting of rates, it is said, will be something phenomenal. There has been no important change in the situation, though C. D Simonson, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, said to-day that Tuesday would be a lively day in regard to reduction of freight rates. Whatever reduction the road may make will doubtless be promptly met by the other roads. The Sunset route will put on more cars, and convey passengers to New Orleans at a minimum rate, in order to divert traffic from the Atchison road, which conveys its passengers to that point by way of Kansas City.

At the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern companies' offices nothing new was developed.

A scalper on Broadway is selling tickets to San Francisco, via the Baltimore & Ohio and the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe roads, for $80, $17 and $44, the trip on the other roads costing $87, $78, $60 and $40 respectively, according to class. The tickets are issued to Kansas City, at which point the passenger is given an order for the remainder of the trip. The scalper, it is said, has made special arrangements with the Atchison road.

NO CUT IN FREIGHT YET.

The cut on freight has not yet begun, but as soon as the Pacific Mail steamers take freight at a low rate, and that will certainly be in less than a month, then the war on freights will be prosecuted with earnestness.

A reporter called in one of the Pacific railroad offices and asked if a return ticket to San Francisco would be issued at reduced rates. The agent said he could not give a return ticket, but would guarantee in writing that the reporter could return to New York at the same rate. At another office a still better offer was made, showing that the rival companies were anxious to secure business at any rate.

At the Pacific Mail Steamship office it was said that rates for freight and passengers would be reduced one-half as soon as the war really opened, which might be at any hour.

The *Mail and Express* says: "Transcontinental freight has come to a halt, and to-day telegrams were sent from this city to the West to stop further cuts, pending efforts about to be made to end the contest. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has been unable to get the roads out of Chicago to pro rate or cut freight rates to the Pacific coast, and thus far a freight war has been avoided."

UNITING AGAINST THE ATCHISON ROAD.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Your correspondent learned, on excellent authority, that a combined movement is to be made by all the roads in the late Transcontinental association against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Meetings were held at the offices of the Southern Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific, at which all the officials of the various roads were present. Beyond the fact that the proposed boycott will take place immediately, and is to be carried on not with the object of pecuniary benefit, but to show the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe people that the other roads regard them as responsible for the recent rupture, your correspondent could learn nothing.

It is said the Pacific Mail Steamship company intends to make a long and bitter fight against the Atchison roads, and best informed railroad men believe it will hurt overland freight business to a considerable extent. It is also reported that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company has two steamers ready to carry freight from San Diego to San Francisco. This move will compete, in a measure, with the steamship line whose interests are identified with the Oregon Railway & Navigation company.

Prominent railroad representatives to the Transcontinental pool meeting, now in this city, say that a meeting of members of the disrupted pool will, in all probability, take place early in April, when an effort will be made to restore rates and [illegible] harmony among the present warring factions.

HUNTINGTON TALKS.

He Says the Atchison Road will be Very Sick before the War is Ended

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Mr Collis P Huntington this morning said, in explanation of the rupture of the Transcontinental pool:

"This break of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe reminds me of the small boy who spoils the game and goes off and sulks because he can't have all his own way. That road not only wants to play all the parts, including the lion, but it wants to play the hog also. It has not got enough legitimate business of its own to pay salaries and axle grease, and it wants to bleed our system to death. It reminds me of the kicker in the caucus. After taking a solemn contract to abide by the wish of the majority it gets up and says 'if the majority don't go my way I'll bolt,' and it has bolted. Its managers think that because our system has more to lose than they have they can bulldoze the whole association, that a road which begins nowhere and ends 500 miles from San Francisco can dictate unjust terms to five through routes from New York to the Golden Gate. The road never was a legitimate enterprise; its local business never justified its building, and it was only projected as a sucker to bleed other systems. We were willing to do almost anything to avert war, which means serious losses to stockholders and will disturb the business of a dozen big cities, and they thought that because of this we would give them 50 per cent more than they earned.

"People on the Pacific coast don't appreciate what a rate war means. It means wage-cutting after rate cutting. As soon as those Boston people have to put up an assessment to make up deficiencies they ask for the pay roll, and then issue orders to reduce all salaries 10 to 20 per cent. No one likes to do business at a loss, but we have got to a place where we may as well give up, and issue an invitation to every one to [illegible] accede to the unfair demands of this perky corporation, and I tell you we will boycott this road, and make it so lonesome and weary before this war is over that the next time it comes to the association it will come with its hat in its hand, instead of cocking it over its left eye."

RAILROAD NOTES.

LACKS CONFIRMATION.

HOUSTON, Tex, Feb 20—The report that Vice-President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific railway, had ordered immediate arrangements with the striking trainmen is not corroborated. General Freight Agent Gibbs says no such information had been received up to this evening. Freight traffic remains suspended, and the blockade is beginning to be felt in this city.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb 20—Vice-President Smith of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, passed through this city this evening en route to Topeka.

The *Journal* will state to-morrow that orders have been received here from Union Pacific headquarters to reduce 50 per cent passenger rates to Wyoming points.

PACIFIC MAIL RATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 20—Superintendent McKie, of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, is reliably reported as answering all inquiries as to rates by his line with: "Steerage to New York, $20; cabin to New York, with a bottle of wine thrown in, $40."

RELIGIOUS OPINION.

On the late discussion of this subject of religion in colleges the *Freeman's Journal* says: "Although we sympathize with Dr McCosh's sentiments so far as we can, we are struck by the fact that his position is almost as untenable as that of Mr Eliot. There is only one truth. Christ did not teach a divided or Protean truth, which changed with time. The man who holds that our Lord is not God must be wrong, and he who believes that Jesus Christ is God is right. If the colleges advocated by Dr McCosh are to respect all religious conceptions they will logically become what Mr Eliot wants that a college be—a school in which everything except God and the future state, is knowable. It is well to see the president of Princeton asserting the need of religion in education, but sad to see how hopeless is his contention. Christianity cannot exist without fixed dogmas. It is either truth or nothing. Dr McCosh talks bravely, but he can only show a good face to a foe which Protestantism has nursed, and which Protestantism cannot resist."

The *Churchman* says of the same discussion: "Christians may well thank President Eliot for his visit to New York last week and his tournament with Dr McCosh. Nobody hereafter can be in doubt as to what 'education' at Harvard means. Mr Eliot fell below the criterion of Theism, hardly recognized a personal God, and utterly ignored Christ. The redeemer and light of the world he did not condescend even to name, though he talked an hour. His discourse was naturally that of a scholar, but it was not up to the moral level of Plato. He denied the existence of any science of ethics, even in the nineteenth century and before the 'Nineteenth Century Club.' Shades of Aristotle, Plato and Cicero! Of course the life and teachings of Christ, the morals of the Proverbs, and the Sermon on the Mount were not mentioned. Mr Eliot 'paltered in a double sense' in using the word religion, as he unguardedly owned, but he seemed anxious thereby to conciliate believers. We shall recur to this great matter once more."

The *Church Helper* says: "Many signs at present indicate the rejection of the "Book Annexed." Extreme radicals and extreme conservatives are practically agreed in condemning it, the one for not going far enough, the other for going too far. Five general conventions in succession have wrought on the problem. Can the worship of the church be made more useful and acceptable? The "Book Annexed" is the outcome of fifteen years of effort to make the church's work more effective. Will it come to naught? Has it any rights that the convention of 1886 is likely to respect? Will the temper of that convention be at once more conservative and more radical? Will every other man in it have his 'psalm or his doctrine, his revelation or interpretation' to offer and urge, and the rest solidly vote down every proposition made? Most likely, "Yes," if we may judge from the last."

And the *Observer* says: "Trustees and managers of our religious colleges should remember that all their religious machinery is worse than wasted if influential positions in their faculties are occupied by men who are hostile to the very essence of religious faith. If the directors of 'non-sectarian' or denominational colleges have not enough common sense to keep irreligion out of the chairs of the professors, they may as well spare themselves all anxiety and trouble about compulsory prayers or religious services. Religion in colleges, in churches, in theological seminaries, in households, is ultimately a question of religion in the hearts of those who teach and administer. This is the key to the situation and without this key it is utterly in vain that they prescribe this or that in the way of religious teaching or religious habits."

AN APOLOGY FOR THE EMMET GUARD.

PORTLAND, Feb 18, 1886.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

I would respectfully request the favor of being permitted to correct some misstatements which appeared in Wednesday's OREGONIAN regarding the conduct of the Emmet Guard. You state that the company has been in existence for twenty years, drawn $10,000 from the state, and that this is the first time it has been called on to do "militia duty." I do not know how long the company has been in existence, nor the amount of money which it has received from the state, but I do know that it has done some "militia duty." During the Indian war of '78, the company, sixty strong, volunteered to go to the front at a moment's notice. Gov Chadwick telegraphed that men were not wanted, but requested that the arms be sent. The governor's order was obeyed, and the arms were sent forward. At the time of the execution of Johnson and Brown there was danger of a riot, the military were called out, the "Emmet" responded promptly, and did "military duty." Again, at the hanging of Murray the company was ordered to send five men to the court house for guard duty, and the order was executed with alacrity.

Now in regard to the recent trouble. Had an order been issued in the usual way the company would have responded as promptly as usual. The members did not refuse to do duty, but a majority of them refused to take the oath, thinking that it was something uncalled for and not strictly according to law. This oath taking came very suddenly. Of the twenty-five members who were present at the meeting, not more than five had heard of the oath until they appeared at the armory that evening. On the impulse of the moment, fifteen men refused to be sworn. On the following day, after considering the matter, they were willing to subscribe to the oath and they are willing to do so now. By reading the article in THE OREGONIAN, one would be led to believe that the company was disarmed by order of the governor. Here are the facts:

On Friday evening the officers of the company were ordered to remove the arms to the county court house, where Sheriff Jordan would show them a place of security for the safe keeping of the same.

The officers of the Washington Guard received the same orders and their arms were removed to the court house. The arms of E company were transferred to G's armory and a guard placed over them. This was done in case of a raid being made on the armories.

Now, Mr Editor, I am a member of the Emmet Guard, I subscribed to the oath, and I am of the opinion that every member of the company should have done so. When you charge them with cowardice, you charge them with something which is not true. Those who refused to take the oath were ready for duty at a moment's notice. The young men who compose that company belong to a race that never showed cowardice in the hour of danger.

J. S.

As THE OREGONIAN always gives both sides a hearing in every discussion it cheerfully publishes the above communication. "J. S." has failed to correct any misstatements which he proposed to do at the outset. Sending a detachment to the court house on the day of the execution as mentioned was doing simple police duty, and in reality was not more of an effort than a parade. "J. S." confirms everything THE OREGONIAN said when he remarks "I subscribed to the oath, and I am of the opinion that every member of the company should have done so." The remainder of his letter would have been better unwritten. He knows that the Emmet Guard was disarmed, and to attempt to compare its disgraced position with that of the Washington Guard, whose members took the oath, is not manly to say the least.

Cheney *Tribune*: The winter has been so unusually mild that very little ice was put up. The ice packers are discouraged. The muddy condition of the roads renders it impossible for heavily loaded teams to go into Cheney from the country.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Rosenfeld Wrecked in the Straits of Georgia

VESSEL AND CARGO A TOTAL LOSS

Notes from Various Pacific Coast Points—The Strike in the Coke Region Ended—Mormon Recruits from the South

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb 20—The ship John Rosenfeld, from Nanaimo, with 4,000 tons of coal for San Francisco, was towed on East point at 4:30 A. M. on the 19th by the tug Tacoma. East point is in the straits of Georgia, near Tumbo island. The vessel is in a very perilous position and will probably prove a total wreck. The Tacoma came to this place for assistance, and Capt. R. W. Deleon, her agent, has secured the services of the tug Berkeley with a large steam pump, and the tugs Lion, Alexander and [illegible] which will go at once to the scene and attempt to get the vessel off. The Tacoma has returned and will stay by the vessel. The crew is engaged in throwing out cargo. If the vessel is [illegible] she will [illegible]. She is valued at $[illegible], of which her captain owns $[illegible]; the [illegible] Rosenfeld, of San Francisco, [illegible] and others own the remainder.

FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb 20—The ship John Rosenfeld, coal laden, sailed from Nanaimo for San Francisco yesterday in tow of the American tug Tacoma. While passing East Point, Saturna island, thirty-five miles from Victoria, during the night she went on a reef [illegible] at extreme high tide. The vessel struck heavily, and [illegible] with her hold filling, and [illegible] inches of water in the hold when the boat left [illegible] for assistance. Dunsmuir has sent a tug.

A TOTAL LOSS.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Feb 20—The steamer [illegible] arrived at [illegible] M with a portion of the sails and some of the stores of the ship John Rosenfeld. The ship broke in two during the night, and is a total loss. Ten of the crew came here. The Tacoma and twelve stayed by the vessel with the captain, to wreck her. The running and standing rigging, anchors, chains and stores will probably be saved together with the furniture, instruments, etc. The vessel went on a reef and stuck about midships. When the tide went out she broke. She had no pilot on board and carelessness was undoubtedly the cause of the accident, as the channel is well defined and no wreck could have happened in that neighborhood if proper precautions had been taken. East Point, where the wreck occurred, is in British Columbia waters, about twenty miles northeast from Victoria, B. C. The cargo of coal will undoubtedly be lost.

CALIFORNIA.

SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 20—The strike of seamen on board the Pacific Coast steamship company's steamer Santa Rosa, which sailed to-day for southern coast ports, was quelled in its incipiency. The wages of the seamen were ordered reduced from $45 to $40, when they refused to do duty. On their determination being made known the old rate was restored, and the trouble ended.

RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE.

The passengers and crew of the Belgic were to-day released from quarantine, where they have been for fifteen days on account of a case of small pox being discovered on board the Belgic on her arrival.

EXAMINATION OF ALLEGED MURDERERS.

WOODLAND, Feb 20—The examination of Harlan and Barnes for the murder of E. J. Craft was concluded to-day. At the opening of the court this morning, Mr Highton, for the defense, made a long argument asking that Barnes be discharged, as there was no evidence against him. Mr Clark for the people, asked that Barnes and Harlan be held for murder without bail. The court ruled that the evidence was sufficient to hold Harlan and Barnes. The defense then asked that defendants be admitted to bail in any amount, which was refused.

UTAH.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

SALT LAKE, Feb 20—In the case of Langton, being tried for unlawful cohabitation, in the third district court this afternoon, defendant's legal wife was compelled to testify for the prosecution on the witness stand against her husband, in spite of a protest to the contrary by defendant's counsel, who contended that such action was highly illegal and unwarranted. With even this the verdict rendered was not guilty.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

SALT LAKE, Feb 20—An important ruling was made by Chief Justice Zane to-day, who held that under the Utah statutes, which compel a wife to testify to injuries inflicted upon her by her husband, the wife must testify against the husband in unlawful cohabitation, the most serious injury which man can inflict on a wife.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

SALT LAKE, Feb 20—A fire damp explosion occurred in No 3 coal mine, at Almy, Wyoming, to-day noon. Fifteen men were burned, but nobody was killed. Forty men were in the mine. Men were blown thirty feet. The fire lasted half a minute.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BEECHER.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb 20—During the six months that Collector Beecher, of the Puget sound district, has been in office the value of seizures made reached $120,613 25. This is more than the total amount made in the preceding twelve years. The *Call* this morning published a statement in relation to the charge of embezzlement now pending against Collector Beecher before the senate committee. It is a matter of $800, the *Call* says, and a clear case of malice against Beecher, who has made a most excellent official.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR SEALS.

VICTORIA, Feb 20—A fine sea otter was taken off the harbor to-day. The skin brought $110. Fur seals are taken every day in the harbor. It is believed from these indications that there will be a large catch on the west coast. Victoria will send nineteen vessels to the sealing grounds.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE BROADWAY TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Inspector Byrnes and District Attorney Martine had a conference, the subject of which, the latter said, was to be withheld from the public for the present. It is understood the object of their talk was in relation to Broadway, and an important arrest for bribery or perjury is expected.

Judge Ingram, of the superior court, in an action brought by Moses Vail, has issued an injunction restraining the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway company from selling, leasing or disposing in any manner of its interest in the Broadway Surface Railway company.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Another injunction was to-day granted by Judge Ingraham, on complaint of Moses Vail, against the Broadway & Seventh Avenue and Broadway Surface roads, and against J. A. Richmond, as president of the latter, restraining defendants from disposing of the Broadway franchise. An effort is to be made to obtain an order forbidding the Broadway Surface road to run cars in front of No. 18 Broadway and providing for tearing up the rails.

THE COKE STRIKE ENDED.

PITTSBURG, Feb 20—A telegram from Scottdale, Pa., says the coke strike has ended in favor of the strikers, the operators, at a conference to-day, having granted them their demands. Work will be resumed Monday.

PITTSBURG, Feb 20—A Connellsville dispatch says: Notices have been posted up at every works to resume Monday, at an advance of 10 per cent. This is what the strike was for. Former wages were 27 cents per wagon for mining, and 5 cents per oven for drawing coke. Wages will be 30 and 60 cents. The strike lasted five weeks, and the total loss to operators and workmen is over half a million dollars. The English speaking men will all return to work, but the Hungarians say they will not until all their countrymen are liberated from jail. Trouble is expected from them, as the operators will evict them at once if they do not resume on Monday.

VACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb 20—Dr Domingues Freire, of Rio de Janeiro, head of the biological laboratory of Brazil, who for five years has been experimenting on yellow fever, writes to Dr Irving A. Watson, secretary of the New Hampshire board of health, that he has performed 600 vaccinations, and that not a single subject has contracted yellow fever, although many were in the middle of infected districts, and some acted as nurses.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

SALEM, Mass., Feb 20—William S. Messervey, ex-mayor, died to-day, aged 70. He was a member of the first party of whites to cross the plains, and was one time in the Mexican army, and confined in a Mexican prison. In 1853 he was secretary of New Mexico, and in 1854 was governor and secretary, as well as superintendent of Indian affairs. He was elected delegate to congress, but was counted out. He amassed a fortune in New Mexico, and retired from business thirty years ago.

MORMON RECRUITS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The *Herald's* Chattanooga, Tenn., special says: Seventy-five Mormon converts arrived to-day from Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and East Tennessee, and left during the night for Utah. They were gathered together by Mormon elders who are at work throughout the South, and will be followed by as many more during the next two or three weeks. There are now nearly 100 elders at work in different Southern states. They claim to be meeting with better success in securing converts than ever before.

GARLAND'S STOCK AN ELEPHANT.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The *World* prints a letter from J. Harris Rogers, the Pan Electric inventor, to the president and stockholders of the company, forbidding Garland from giving away his stock. He claims the right to forbid this, because the stock was a gift, conditional on the performance of certain things, to aid in the procuring of a charter, etc., and that until the charter is carried out neither Garland nor any [illegible] member has the right to withdraw from the company.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The annual banquet of the New York board of trade and transportation [illegible] took place at the Brunswick to-night. [illegible] Secretary Manning and [illegible] Speaker Carlisle, [illegible] Jones, Hon. [illegible] of Philadelphia, president of the national board of trade, and others.

DEATH OF COL JOHN [illegible]

[illegible], Feb 20—Col John [illegible], aged [illegible] years, died this morning at this city. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-seventh New Jersey volunteers, and before the war was [illegible] of the governor's foot guard of Connecticut. In 1849 he went to California [illegible] of the famous 'Forty Niners' [illegible]. He was appointed inspector of customs at New York during Gen Grant's first term, and retained that position until his [illegible]

[illegible] DROWNED.

[illegible], Feb 20—This morning [illegible] four men and a boy were attempting to cross the [illegible] river the boat capsized and the four men were drowned. The boy succeeded in clinging to the boat and was rescued about two miles below. The names of the unfortunate men were as follows: John and Francis Mest, aged 19 and 21 respectively, Lewis Dec[illegible] and Charles Mathies. The lad who was saved was a son of Mathies.

SCHOONER BURNED AT SEA.

BOSTON, Feb 20—A schooner which arrived here to-day reports that on Thursday night she saw a vessel on fire, supposed to have been the Carrie and Annie of Boston.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Feb 20—The schooner Clytie arrived to-day, bearing Capt. Sylva and crew of fourteen men of the schooner Annie, which was burned on George's banks on Thursday last. The crew fought fire three hours, and then took to the dories.

CONTEST FOR A BODY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb 20—In the superior court to-day Judge Clark granted an injunction, as prayed for by Mrs J W Pierce of Texas, to prevent Mrs J. P. Weaver of Indiana, from removing the body of J. W Pierce, or J P Weaver, who was killed in an accident on the Georgia Pacific railroad on the 14th of December. Weaver, or Pierce, is said to have been worth $200,000.

GIRLS ON A STRIKE.

TROY, N. Y., Feb 20—Three hundred girls employed in the ironing department of Miller, Hall & Hartwell's collar shop, in this city, struck to-day, because the proprietors refused to discontinue the use of certain machinery. The girls recognize the knights of labor.

WATTERSON MUCH BETTER.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 20—Mr Watterson's condition continues to improve. His pulse, respiration and temperature are natural, and he is, without a relapse, on the way to recovery.

TELEPHONE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb 20—This afternoon the supreme court decided the telephone case, holding that the law fixing the annual rent for instruments at $3 is constitutional.

WILL AMALGAMATE.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The National Dairymen's Protective association to-day determined to amalgamate with the American Agricultural and Dairy association.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb 20—Passed the Lizard, steamer St Germain, from New York for Havre.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—Arrived, steamer Germany, from Liverpool.

SNOWSTORM IN VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb 20—Snow is six inches deep. The thermometer registers zero. Heavy snowstorms are prevailing in all parts of Vermont.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

HANGED UNTIL ALMOST DEAD.

HENRIETTA, Tex, Feb 20—A. A. Steagill, charged with incest with his own daughter, and with murdering her babe, was taken from jail by a mob and strung up by the neck. After he had hanged five minutes the sheriff cut him down. He lay as if dead for some time, and then began to rave like a maniac. He is now in a critical condition. The crowd hooted and shouted while he was hanging and after he was cut down.

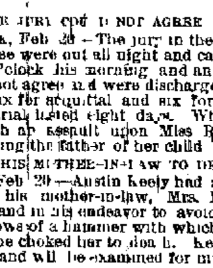
THE JURY COULD NOT AGREE.

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The jury in the Rev. R. E. White case were out all night and came into court at 9 o'clock this morning and announced they could not agree and were discharged. The jury stood six for acquittal and six for conviction. The trial lasted eight days. White was charged with an assault upon Miss Robinson and with being the father of her child.

CHOKED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW TO DEATH.

FOLSOM, Feb 20—Austin Keely had an altercation with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rice, at Clarksville, and in his endeavor to avoid injury from the blows of a hammer with which she attacked him he choked her to death. Keely gave himself up, and will be examined for murder.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts, San Francisco.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

It is to Your Interest

To bear in mind that Benson's Capcine Plaster is worth a dozen of any other porous plaster. Benson's plasters are a genuine article endorsed and used by the medical profession from Maine to California. They cure in a few hours ailments which no others will even relieve. Cheap and worthless imitations are sold by dealers who care more for large profits in trash than they do for the wants of an aching constitution. Beware of them and of the "Capsicum," "Capsicine," and "Capsicum" plasters [illegible] sell to the unwary. These names are nothing but misleading variations on the name "Capcine." Note the difference; go to reputable druggists, and you will not be deceived. The genuine Benson's has the "Three Seals" trade mark and the word "Capcine" cut in the centre.

Twin Foes [illegible]

Are Indigestion and [illegible] Their primary symptoms are [illegible] most distressing of minor [illegible] and a host of diseases, speedily [illegible] from them, mutually aggravate [illegible] and assail at once the whole [illegible] of life. Nausea, Foul Breath, [illegible] Stomach, Dizziness, [illegible] Bilious Fever, Jaundice, [illegible] Kidney Diseases, Piles, [illegible] Neuralgia, Dropsy, and various [illegible] Disorders, are among the [illegible] and maladies caused by derangement of the stomach and bowels.

A Thorough Purgative

[illegible] is the first necessity [illegible] the cathartic effect must be [illegible] in a mild degree, just [illegible] prevent a recurrence of [illegible] at the same time the liver, [illegible] and stomach must be stimulated [illegible] strengthened.

Ayer's Pills

Accomplish this restorative work [illegible] than any other medicine. They [illegible] searching, and thorough, yet mild [illegible] purgative action. They do not gripe [illegible] patient and do not induce a [illegible] action as is the effect of other cathartics. With [illegible] they possess special [illegible] [illegible] hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

Absolutely Cure

All diseases proceeding from [illegible] of the digestive and assimilatory [illegible] The prompt use of AYER'S PILLS [illegible] correct the first indications of [illegible] [illegible] averts the serious illness [illegible] neglect of that condition would [illegible] induce. All irregularities in the action of the bowels—looseness as well as [illegible] —are beneficially controlled by AYER'S PILLS, and for the stimulation of digestive organs weakened by [illegible] continued dyspepsia, one or two AYER'S PILLS daily, after dinner, will do more good than anything else.

Leading Physicians Concur

That AYER'S PILLS are the best of cathartic medicines, and many practitioners of the highest standing [illegible] prescribe them.

AYER'S PILLS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists]

For sale by all Druggists.

[illegible]'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

[illegible] HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED JULY, 18[illegible]

THE OREGON [illegible]

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital Authorized [illegible]
Capital Paid Up in Cash [illegible]
Assets [illegible]

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T. T. S[illegible]

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